صورة من الأصل

THE TIMES
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
74th Year

7 MARCH 1975
3,809

American Literature	242
Art	248
Classical Studies	254
Fiction	241, 260
History	238, 246-7
Literature and Criticism	245, 260
Modern Europe	244
Music	259
Natural History	258
Philosophy	257
Poetry	243
Russian Literature	251

J. Barzun: *Clio and the Doctors Psycho-History, Quanto-History and History* 238
Baudelaire: *Salon de 1846* 248
M. Bijleveld: *Birds of Prey in Europe* 258
J. Bland: *Odd and Unusual England* 261
J. Cassidy and others: *Poetry Introduction 3* 243
N. Cohn: *Europe's Inner Demons: An Enquiry Inspired by the Great Witch-Hunt* 247
H. Collinson: *Country Monuments* .. 261
E. T. Cone: *The Composer's Voice* .. 259
E. Cozarinsky: *Borges y el cine* .. 245
R. Donnington: *The Interpretation of Early Music* 259
G. Goodin (Editor): *The English Novel in the Nineteenth Century* .. 260
R. Grimsley: *From Montesquieu to Laclos* 257
J. Hatcher and T. C. Barker: *A History of British Pewter* 240
H. B. Henderson III: *Versions of the Past* 242
H. R. Hewer: *British Seals* 258
S. Howarth: *Handbook of Easy Garden Plants* 258
H. Jacobson: *Ovid's Heroides* .. 254
M. C. Kellman: *Plant Geography* .. 261
P. Keres: *Practical Chess Endings* 261
W. Laqueur and G. L. Mosse (Editors): *Historians in Politics* .. 246
J. le Goff and P. Nora (Editors): *Faire de l'histoire* 238
D. Levy and S. Reuben: *The Chess Scene* 261
E. Longford: *The Royal House of Windsor* 256
J. Lucas and P. Critch: *Life in the Oceans* 258
R. A. Maguire (Editor): *Gogol from the Twentieth Century* 251
D. W. Middlebrook: *Walt Whitman and Wallace Stevens* 243
J. S. Mill: *A System of Logic Ratiocinative and Inductive* 257
W. Minchinton: *Devon at Work: Past and Present* 261
T. W. Moore: *Educational Theory: An Introduction* 261
G. Morgan-Grenville: *Barging Into Burgundy* 261
O. Paz: *Claude Lévi-Strauss. The Bow and the Lyre. El signo y el garabato. Conjunctions and Disjunctions. Alternating Current. Children of the Mire* 245
D. H. S. Richardson: *The Vanishing Lichens* 258
W. D. Smith: *Stretching Their Bodies* 261
J. Street: *Plants for Performance* .. 258
N. Summers: *A Prospect of Southwell* 261
P. Tabori: *Crime and the Occult* .. 261
R. J. A. Talbert: *Timoleon and the Revival of Greek Sicily*
M. I. Thomis: *The Town Labourer and the Industrial Revolution*
H. Troyat: *Gogol* ..
A. F. Upton: *Finland 1939*
B. Vago: *The Shadow of the Swastika* ..
E. Weber (Editor): *L'Interprétation de la musique française aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles* ..
G. Wickham: *The Medieval Theatre*

FICTION

B. W. Aldiss (Editor): *Space Opera* ..
I. Asimov: *Before the Golden Age*
A. Bergman: *The Big Kiss-Off of 1944* ..
M. Edelman: *Disraeli Rising*
J. Elliott: *Heaven on Earth* ..
J. Fitzwilliam: *Anyway, this particular Sunday* ..
M. Harris: *Hatter Fox* ..
H. Harrison: *Star Smashers of the Galaxy Rangers* ..
R. Hawkey and R. Bingham: *Wild Card* ..
W. Ihimaera: *Whanau* ..
R. Jones: *Ratnose* ..
D. Knight: *Two Novels* ..
S. Lund: *Red-Hot Poker* ..
F. D. Reeve: *White Colours* ..

LOUGHBOROUGH
BOOK FAIR 1975

LOUGHBOROUGH
BOOK FAIR
1975
Twenty-five Booksellers from all over the country will display for sale thousands of secondhand and rare books, prints and ephemera
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
GRANBY STREET
LOUGHBOROUGH
Friday 14th March, noon-9 p.m.
Saturday 15th March, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.
FOLLOW R.A.C SIGNPOSTS

LAURIE GAGE BOOKS
Specialists in Methodism and Mountaineering
Catalogues published
100 The Broadway
Leigh on Sea SS9 1AB

PORCUPINES
19 PILTON STREET,
BARNSTAPLE, N DEVON
Barnstaple 3641
Antiquarian and Good Modern Books always wanted. Libraries purchased.
Visit our stand at the East Midlands Book Fair.

ANGLEBOOKS LTD
12, Boxwell Road, Berkhamsted, Herts. We specialize in ENGLISH LOCAL HISTORY & TOPOGRAPHY, & ANGLING, & ISSUE QUARTERLY CATALOGUES. FREE. BOOKS & LIBRARIES ALWAYS BOUGHT.

ALAN WILSON
4th Bluecoat Chambers
School Lane, Liverpool
L1 3BX
Early Aviation
N.W. Topography
Academic Books

VISIT
THE BOOK HOUSE
37 Frederick St.,
Loughborough
(¼ minute from the Book Fair) *also the Industrial Archaeology and Transport Room, over The Model Shop, 64 Ashby Road*

NAVAL & MARITIME
for Sale and Wanted
Catalogues issued
RICHARD M. CONDON
61 Mayfair Avenue
Worcester Park
Surrey KT4 7SJ
Tel 01-337 3906

"Antiquarian Books"
1 Terrace Road, Buxton
Telephone: Buxton 3028
A selection of interesting stock from our showroom

ARCHIVISTS

CITY OF WAKEFIELD
METROPOLITAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES-LIBRARIES
ARCHIVIST SO1 (£3,201 to £3,573) plus threshold payments.
Applicants should hold the Diploma in Archive Administration or equivalent qualification and have had relevant experience.
Application forms and further details may be obtained from and returned to the Secretary, Town Hall, Wakefield, by 19 March, 1975.

PERSONAL

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES
£50 to £10,000
No security needed
REGIONAL TRUST LTD
8 Clifford Street
New Bond Street, London, W.1
Tel 01-734 5983 or 2914

HERMITAGE PILGRIM'S HEARTH
Fireside evening colloquies leading to the ultimate heart of understanding, including the metaphysical essences and fragrances of Ch'an Buddhism, the Tao of everyday life, and European esoteric non-dualism, brought to the ground of actual experience. These evenings are only for those who feel capable of laying aside the known.
Stamped addressed envelope for details: Hermitage, 3 Lancaster Grove, London, N.W.3.

AUTHORS invited submit MSS, all types (including Poems) for book publication. Reasonable terms. Stockwell Ltd., Ilfracombe. (Estd. 1898.)

RESEARCH ASSISTANCE. Honours graduates, wide range arts and social science subjects, undertake commissions, including translations. Access B.M. major libraries.—Routledge Associates, 30 Woodlands Road, London S.W.16. 01-947 8614.

BUSINESS SERVICES

AUTHORS' MSS., Theses, Plays, etc., typed by experts. Special "rush job" service for urgent work. I.B.M. typewriting, automatic typewriting, composing, duplicating, offset litho printing, etc.—Central London Typing Pool, 32/34 Rupert St., W.1. 437 1067 (6 lines).

PETER COXON ACADEMIC AND LITERARY TYPING.—876 5306.

TYPING: Impeccable, any length, m/s.—Mrs. Bowen, 20 Addison Gardens, W.14. 01-603 0743.

TYPEWRITING—books, plays, m/s etc., with accuracy and speed. Diana de Zouche and Kay Halley, 2 Lord North Street, S.W.1 (01-799 3746).

EDUCATIONAL

WOLSEY HALL
THE OXFORD CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE
(accredited by CACC)
DEGREES G.C.E.
AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES
Free prospectus from
W. M. Milligan MBE, TD, MA
Dept. BJ1 Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR

FOR SALE & WANTED

AUTOGRAPHS.—Top cash prices paid for letters and documents of famous people.—Send for free brochure on "How to sell your Autographs".—Charles B. Hamilton, 25 East 77th Street, New York N.Y. 10021.

ENGLISH Historical Review set/run wanted.—476 7004.

1873 Domesday. Eng. & Wales: 2 vols., excel. cond. Offers over £80.—Write Box 3260 TLS, The Times WC1X 8EZ.

BOOKS & PRINTS

AFRO-ASIAN-SOVIET Affairs. Lit. St. Hammersmith Bks. 876 7324.

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS—all fields—catalogues on request.—Jabez Elliott Ltd., 5 Hampstead High Street, N.W.3.

ANY AMERICAN BOOKS, new or out-of-print.—Write Gramy Books, 80-32 ... Eliot Avenue, Rego Park, New York, NY 11374.

Sotheby's
FOUNDED 1744
The largest firm of art auctioneers in the world
34-35 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 2AA
Telephone: 01-493 8080 *Telegrams:* Abinitio London

MONDAY, 10th MARCH,
and following day at 10.30 a.m.,
WEDNESDAY, 12th MARCH,
at 11 a.m., and 2.30 p.m.,
at New Bond St.
ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED BOOKS
of the 19th and 20th Centuries
the properties of the late Kerrison Preston (sold by order of the Executors), Lady Anne Hill, Miss Elizabeth Greenhill, and other owners, including works illustrated by Alastair, Bewick, Beardsley, Beerbohm, Bowick, Blake, Buckland Wright, Burne Jones, Harry Clarke, Conder, Dulac, Russell Flint, Birket Foster, Elizabeth Frink, Gill, Gooden, Guthrie, Hockney, Housman, Jessie M. King, Martin, Henry Moore, John and Paul Nash, Nicholson, Palmer, Peake, Piper, Pissarro, Pogany, Rackham, Ravilious, Ricketts, Graham Robertson, Heath Robinson, Rutherston, Sime, Spare, Sutherland, Thomson, Jack Yeats, and others, and drawings by Caldecott, Dulac, Emmett, Guthrie, Jessie M. King, Nicholson, Peake, Pogany, Rackham, Spare, Thomson, and others. *Cat. (11 plates) 40p*

THURSDAY, 13th MARCH,
and following day at 1 p.m.,
at 115 Chancery Lane, WC2A 1PX
(Hodgson's Rooms)
PRINTED BOOKS
including Science and Medicine
the properties of Sidney Roscoe, Esq., the Norfolk and Norwich Library, St. John's Seminary, P. Higgins, Esq., G. W. Gower, Esq., Mrs. J. Quick, and other owners, comprising 15th to 17th century works: Leonardus de Utino, *Sermones Aurei de Sanctis*, 1473, *Booke of Common Prayer*, Edward VI version, 1549; *New Testament*, 1582; Lyly, *Sixe Court Comedies*, 1632; ... *of Breda*, 1627; Belon, *Histoire des ...*; Gage, *The English-American*, 1648.
Medical and scientific books of the ... century: Highmore, *Corporis Humani ... anatomica*, 1651; Bulwer, *Pathomyotomia* ...; Stukeley, *Of the Spleen*, 1723; ... *Art von Strohlen* (Pt. 2), 1896, and ... Gowers, Lister, Moxon, ... Wm. Higgins.
Ornithology and natural history including Audubon, Bree, Cooke, Couch, ... Charles Darwin, Erasmus Darwin, P. H. Gosse, Hooker, T. Martyn, ... R. Owen, Sowerby.
Topography and travel: Gardner, ... *the English Traveller*, 1719; works ... Pennant, Stow, Denon, Knolles, ... Schoberl; books with steel engravings ... and continental scenery by ... Brockedon, Finden, Moule, T. ... Tombleson, and others.
A collection of works by Thomas Bewick ... Modern press books. Ashendene: ... Cervantes, 1927, Ecclesiasticus, ... Joinville, 1937; Golden Cockerel: ... 1931; Nonesuch, etc.
English literature; Bibliography; ... atlases; a collection of State Papers ... 1830-95. *Cat. 40p*

MONDAY, 17th MARCH,
and following day at 11 a.m.,
at New Bond St.
PRINTED BOOKS
the properties of the Rt. Hon. the Earl ... Mrs. P. L. Warwick-Bryant, and ... including English literature of the ... century; books from the Arcadia ... Nonesuch and Vale Presses; bibliography ... on art and art history, prints and ... continental books of the 15th to ... science and natural history; travel and ... *Cat. 20p*

AVAILABLE soon: from Anna Duhig (Feminist Books), 33 Helix Gardens, London, SW2 2JL, a catalogue of books by, for and about WOMEN and the Women's Movement. If interested please write for a copy.

CATALOGUE of secondhand books, mainly Literature, including many Wodehouse first editions, from A. B. Howe, 84 Bromead Avenue, London, SW16 1UQ.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS. Early and Rare—Cat. 170 ready shortly.—Write Bibliotique, 2 Canton Place, Bath, BA1 6AA.

FREE CATALOGUES, first editions from Granbooks, 24 Emerson Rd., Ilford, Essex.

HORIZON 1940-50. Fine compl. set. Best offer secures.—Box 2559 TLS, The Times WC1X 8EZ.

ICELANDIC books purchased.—Wilson, Olingen, Luxembourg.

JOHN H. JENKINS, Rare Books and Documents, wishes to purchase original literary manuscripts and correspondence, early and modern, also working galley and page proofs. We are always interested in purchasing rare literary first volumes and Americana. Individual volumes and collections. Box 2085, Austin, Texas 78767.

MYRIL STEVENSON, 40 The Highlands, Edgware, Middx. HA8 5HL. List 16 ready shortly. Literature, Politics, History, Old English and Country Books.

RARE ART/COLLECTING BOOKS.—P. H. Rainsford, Market Place, St. Ives, Cornwall. Catalogues issued.

FREE monthly booklists.—Brandon Books, 4 Westbourne Park, ...

Antiquarian Book Monthly Review
A magazine for collectors, librarians and dealers in the book field.
*Bibliographical articles & reviews. *Trade news ... advertisements and an insert catalogue each month. ... fairs, exhibitions, auctions, trade chat, etc.
BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY. £4 per annum. ...
ABMR, Three Brayfield House, Cold Brayfield, ...

RICHARD FAIRCLOUGH, Secondhand and Antiquarian Bookshop, 20 High Street, Yarm, Cleveland. Select monthly catalogues: modern firsts, antiquarian items and N.E. topography.

REVIEW and small book ... fine condition bought.—Ian ... Leslie ... Street 31 London, W.C.2 ...

RUSSIAN books bought, sold.—... Book Centre ... Cambridge, England. Lists sent on request.

SLAVICA ...

SCARCE BOOKS ... Philosophy ... Murdoch ...

T·L·S

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

FRIDAY • 14 MARCH 1975 • No 3,810 • 15p

Private and confidential: the Gladstone diaries

Robert Solow on the Cambridge economists

B. F. Skinner: Can psychology learn anything from philosophy?

Lord Lambton on 'Clubland Heroes'

The rise of de Gaulle

Libs, Labs & Radicals

Greek poetry: a major discovery

Greek morality: a major new study



"The Martyrdom of St Erasmus" by Nicolas Poussin, the earliest known drawing (probably 1628) for the St Peter's altarpiece. The executioner is about to disembowel the saint; in a later drawing in the Uffizi, the saint's head lies towards the left and his intestines are being wound on to a windlass. This version comes from the fifth volume of The Drawings of Nicolas Poussin *(324pp. The Warburg Institute. £25), edited by Anthony Blunt and the late Walter Friedlaender.*

Life among the Tennysons
Alexander Pope
New poems by D. J. Enright and John Mole

The Segmented Society
An Introduction to the Meaning of America
Robert H. Wiebe
This is a stimulating review of American society from its origins to present day tensions. It is based on the premise that 'What held Americans together was their capacity for living apart'. An American has always been more attached to his community, locality, kinship relationship, ethnic affiliation, or occupational group than to American society or to the national purpose. Out of this 'segmentation' has developed America's strengths as well as its tensions. Paper covers £4.60

School for Soldiers
West Point and the Profession of Arms
Joseph Ellis and Robert Moore
This book is an account of West Point—the controversial and influential American military academy. The authors, both former Army officers and teachers there, use interviews with cadets, Academy officials, and regular Army officers to put West Point's complex problems into national perspective. They ask who these young cadets are, how the Academy prepares them for their careers, and how the Vietnam War has affected officers and cadets. £5.75

Death of a Utopia
The Development and Decline of Student Movements in Europe
Gianni Statera
Here is the first full sociological analysis of the European student movement which seized public attention in 1969 and then rapidly went into decline. Professor Statera examines the situation of students in modern industrial societies and sets forth the features of modern utopian ideology which moved them to action. He shows that this ideology carried within itself the reasons for the collapse of the movement. £6.25

Pragmatism and the American Mind
Essays and Reviews in Philosophy and Intellectual History
Morton White
Professor White shows how philosophical analysis may illuminate the history of ideas as well as many of the central institutions of civilization. He presents logical analyses of the foundations of pragmatism as well as historical essays on other aspects of American thought—the revolt against formalism, the antipathy to urban life, and the persistence of anti-intellectualism. Paper covers £2 *Galaxy Books*

The Judicial Mind Revisited
Psychometric Analysis of Supreme Court Ideology
Glendon Schubert
This book examines the Supreme Court justices of the United States from 1946 to 1969 and analyses the decisions made during that time. Using sophisticated factor analysis and cumulative scaling techniques, Professor Schubert groups the justices into ideological clusters according to political and economic considerations. Illustrated £5.25 paper covers £2.90

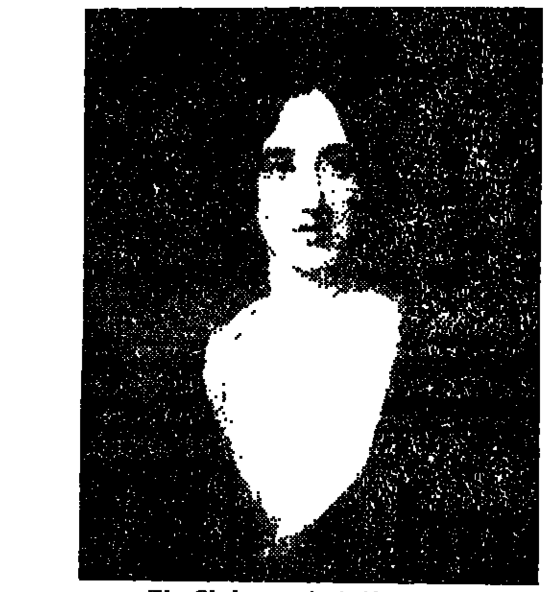
Poets and Critics
Edited by George Woodcock
These seventeen essays on eighteen modern Canadian poets have appeared over the last eight years in *Canadian Literature*, which George Woodcock has edited since it was founded in 1959. Taken together, they offer a full examination of some of the rich imaginative content in the liveliest and most creative branch of Canadian literature. Paper covers £2.40

Oxford University Press

The meshes of impurity

By Stephen Koss

M. R. D. FOOT and H. C. G. MATTHEW (Editors):
The Gladstone Diaries
Volume 3: 1840-1847, 686pp.
Volume 4: 1848-1854, 724pp.
Oxford University Press. £28.50 the set.




The Gladstones in 1840, from portraits by W. Bradley and F. R. Say at Hawarden.

On March 31, 1853, after dining with the Bishop of Salisbury, W. E. Gladstone "drove to see Stonehenge. It is a noble & an awful relic", he wrote in his diary, "telling much, & telling too that it conceals more". The same might be said of the monumental document in which he recorded this impression. A strange and mystical creation, it seems the work of some primeval giant. One may speculate on the personal needs it fulfilled; but one must marvel at its staggering proportions, at the herculean power it represents, and, not least, at the pervasive spirituality of the enterprise.

Seven years have passed since the publication, in two hefty volumes, of the early Gladstone diaries. Containing a wealth of information, they were more easily perused than read, and whetted one's appetite for the portions that were to follow. Two further volumes have now appeared, covering the years from 1840 to 1854, which were "of central and pivotal significance for Gladstone's political, intellectual, and ecclesiastical development". Although M. R. D. Foot shares credit for the preparation of the latest volumes of *The Gladstone Diaries*, he was succeeded as editor in 1972 by H. C. G. Matthew, lecturer in Gladstone Studies at Oxford, and the author of a trenchant study of the Liberal Imperialists, "a post-Gladstonian élite". The high standard of scholarship that distinguished the initial instalment continues to prevail. Given the increased complexity of Gladstone's interests and involvements, the third and fourth volumes are more heavily annotated than their predecessors. Dr Matthew's introductory essay, if less scintillating than the one with which Professor Foot prefaced the initial set, is an exemplary piece of historical analysis. The Gladstone diaries have been entrusted to capable hands. With the new volumes, they assume not only an enhanced readability, but also an incontrovertible importance for nineteenth-century studies.

No less remarkable than the diaries themselves—voluminous, encyclopedic, and painfully candid—is the prodigious care that has gone into their editing. Dr Matthew, taking the reader into his confidence, has described the expenditure of time and trouble which anticipated the discovery that an incidental reference to "Homer on Roads" referred not (as he first presumed) to a discourse by the classical poet, but instead to an eighteenth-century treatise on highways by H. S. Homer. With equal assiduity, he has provided full bibliographical citations for the innumerable books and articles which Gladstone devoured so avidly, and catalogued so cryptically. The skeletal diary entries have been fleshed out, as it were, by the insertion of memoranda on political affairs from the Gladstone manuscripts in the British Museum and by extracts from family correspondence at Hawarden.

As the diarist progresses into a period of greater public prominence and private anguish, his entries become less laconic, with discursive passages punctuating the interminable lists of authors, interviews, and correspondents. Still, with the possible exception of the section devoted to foreign travel in 1850-51, the diary makes no pretence to literary quality. As Bagehot observed of Gladstone's scholarly writings, so one may observe of his private journals:

> They abound in acute remarks; they excel in industry of detail; they contain many animated and some eloquent passages. But there is no central conception running through them; there is no binding idea in them; there is nothing to fuse them together; they are elaborate aggregates of varied elements; they are not shaped and consolidated wholes.

It only remains to be added that the diaries are all the more historically significant for these apparent deficiencies.

Perhaps Bagehot, who confessed his inability to comprehend "a character so complicated and so odd" as Gladstone, might have modified his judgment on the basis of the present evidence. The "central conception", which he found wanting and which has eluded each of Gladstone's biographers, is revealed to have been a remorseless sense of sin. Determined to maintain a rigid control over his passions, which threatened either to plunge him into the abyss of sexual debasement or (worse) to lead him down the primrose path of Roman Catholicism, he led a tortured existence. Pornography, readily available in the form of Restoration verse and bawdy French fables, proved an irresistible temptation: he "drank the poison . . . stained my memory and my soul", confided (in Italian) his feelings of self-revulsion, then returned to drink again. It was a test to which he deliberately submitted himself; and, when he failed, he administered physical as well as spiritual punishment, abstaining from Holy Communion ("because I had not shaken off the foe, had not driven him out", and did not wish to defile the altar by his unworthy presence) or scourging himself.

Gladstone undertook these "base explorations" in literature, much as he "trod the path of danger" in pursuit of London prostitutes, whom he wished to rescue from their plight. With his wife's knowledge and encouragement, he conducted his nocturnal perambulations, bringing his words of redemption (and sometimes a copy of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*) to the women who brazenly "accosted" him or, more usually, those whom he systematically sought out. As one would expect, he made a thorough study of the literature on the subject: articles in the *Westminster Review*, and *The Scarlet Letter*. Late in life, he testified to his son Stephen, who was also his pastor, that he had never committed "the act which is known as that of infidelity to the marriage bed". But there can be no doubt that he was sexually stimulated by these clandestine encounters, many of which took place when his wife was away from London. Nor was he oblivious to the physical attractions of those whom he tried to rehabilitate: "Half of a most lovely statue, lovely beyond measure" he rhapsodized (in Italian) about Evelyn Collins, one of his regular clients. Threatened with blackmail, to which he bravely responded by going directly to the police, he was aware that such "talkings of mine are certainly not within the rules of worldly prudence". And he did not delude himself that his proselytizing was particularly effective: on the morning of January 20, 1854, he

> lay awake till four . . . reflecting counting up the numbers of those unhappy beings now present to my memory with whom during now so many years I have conversed indoors or out. I reckoned from 80 to 90. Among these there is but one whom I know that the miserable life has been abandoned *and* that I can fairly join that fact with influence of mine.

Why then did he persevere? Obsessively "guilty of weakness", he was morbidly reassured by the sight of "a person at night who opened a new chapter on human calamity to me". Oppressed by "the sins of wrath, impurity, & spiritual sloth", he looked in vain for some sign of his salvation. Had he been able to save these fallen women or, at very least, had he been able to make the attempt without incurring shame, he would have obtained a sign of his "personal sanctification". Unable, however, to overcome the "temptations to impurity", he had recourse to "the blessings of discipline" (i.e., the scourge), which he noted in his journals by a symbol that resembled a whip. Prostitution, like pornography, was necessary to give him a standard against which he could measure the depths of his own degradation, and it is significant that he did not advocate the proscription of either of these social evils, which (for him) served a secondary purpose. There were, he knew, "dangerous pages" in Boccaccio's *Decameron*: nevertheless, "it is a book that some should know; but they should be better men than I".

Occasionally, the intensity of his self-abasement is terrifying. On June 8, 1849, the Gladstone household "received a mercy little short of a miracle". Mrs Gladstone, well advanced in her sixth pregnancy, was carrying in her arms their youngest daughter, and "fell *headlong* down a flight of seven steep flag steps, then again down five more". Neither mother nor child was seriously injured. "I am amazed at the watchful Providence which has thus delivered us", Gladstone wrote in his diary. Yet he could not help thinking that, had his wife shared his sinfulness, "this deliverance" would not have been granted. More vaguely, he implied that, had he been a more worthy envoy, he might have restored the errant Lady Lincoln to her devoted husband. That lady's shame, the news of which he was obliged to communicate, was a reflection on himself.

The growing family that afforded Gladstone such inestimable pride also served to tax his emotional resources. He declared on December 29, 1849, the day he turned forty:

> As husband & father I am very unworthy of my office—my heart is not large with love to all Christian men, does not rightly see Christ in them; but the worst is that it is still entangled in selfwoven sophistries in the meshes of impurity ever shifting its forms to evade detection.

A doting parent, he felt "as if I left . . . a piece & a great piece cut out of my heart" when he "deposited my dear boy" Willy, then age ten, at school for the first time. Haunted by recollections of his own "ungodly childhood", he contrasted his children's innocence with his own depravity, and he longingly awaited the day when his eldest son would be "old enough to take my place & let me out of this whirl which carries me off my course". Given his recurrent complaints about the "whirl" of public life, his resignation of the Liberal leadership i[n] ... a new dimension.

The death of his ... "my little Jessy", ... deeply. He "watch... child in her death ... to aid her", and also ... an emotional crisis ... resumption of his ... rescue work. Fifteen ... In December 1851, ... left him further ... spiritually bereft. ... his proposal for ... was rejected, he ... younger brother ... suggestion advanced ... eldest, that a ... offered "in the ... manner". Oddly en... Helen endorsed The... had caused William ... her conversion to the ... and by her addiction ... two being more or less ... in his mind. (On ... 1848, we find him ... father to halve the ... in his will.) He ... heart the Romeward ... of his closest friends ... he was thereafter ... mid-century, his health ... ent, his beloved ... stood imperilled, and ... financial affairs ... xiety. Sleep was ... the assistance of a ... his forty-second ... moved to reflect on ... that was coming to ... utterly overthrown ... himself), almost a ... what might have been

Yet despite the ... ships, many of them ... and despite the ... ministrative pressure ... (sometimes intolerable ... Gladstone confided ... his diary many ... among his children ... friends. His wife, ... went "shamefully ... ded to be taken for ... attachment to her ... abiding respect for ... envied for the "pure ... lant . . . conscience ... always seemed to ... inveterate dislike of ... as the biographer of ... frequently noted. ... tween Protection and ... which raged in the ... family no less than ... Commons, is admirable ... Here, as in Gladstone ... the Maynooth grant ... of Jewish disabilities ... consistency is elicited.

In a lighter vein, ... extended accounts ... foreign travels. In ... 1849 he chased after ... and covered 3,000 ... seven days, two of ... "forced idleness ... during which he ... ance of "Lucia di L... ut the local opera ... with discharging his ... he visited churches ... from Genoa to Naples ... bronzes in Rome, and ... the boatmen at ... rogues"), who ... francs, but settled ... half. From October ... February 1851, he ... the same regime ... daughter Mary ... own gave trouble. On this occa... he haggled with French posti... ("that very unsatisfactory & ... rdy race"), who tried to extract ... extra twelve sous, with a Neo... tan cabman ("I paid . . . 2 car... He was furious: I would ... ther debate nor add, but gave ... my address & left him storm... "), and with assorted milkmen ... egamen. He found Continental ... vel "dearer than in England". ... cotton umbrellas five times more ... ensive. In his visits to Italian ... galleries, Gladstone revealed ... self as something of a connois... r. Three years later, he pur... sed a Murillo, on which he ... zed with much pleasure . . . ... ugh I have some misgiving about ... laying out so much money on a ... ure".

...ut his visit to Italy was notable ... fly for acquainting him with the ... king conditions in the prisons ... Naples, about which he returned ... London bent on action. The pulse ... his liberalism was quickened, ... ough he would yet have been re... ant to admit as much. "Conser... ve he might still feel himself". ... Matthew has put it, "liberal his ... guage was certainly becoming." ... government of Naples, Glad... e declaimed, "is struggling to ... ect as utter illegality by a ... nny unparalleled at this ... ment, and almost without a rival ... dst the annals of older atroci... ". Was it the business of Eng... men "to rectify illegalities ... ly as such in other countries"? ... answered unequivocally in the ... mative:

> ...ere is a bond of flesh which ... ites man to man, there is a ... mmunity of nature and of lot, ... thought and feeling, of hope ... d aspiration, which under cer... in rare circumstances obliges ... with a power superior to that ... ordinary rules of conduct ever ... med with reference to the ... position of an average stan... d of behaviour among men, ... h certain limits of deviation ... s way and that. The present is ... e of those exceptional cases, ... which no ordinary rules can ... vide.

...arter century later, he was to ... the same fury against the ... garian Horrors".

...dlessly fascinating, Gladstone's ... es leave no doubt of his pro... sincerity, his commanding in... t, and his sense of mission, ... ver grotesque some of the ... s it took. The second of these ... magnificent volumes closes, on ... mber 31, 1854, with a character... statement of self-doubt, fol... by an expression of "hope ... better days & better things". ... minently a Victorian, Gladstone ... mated his inner torment in ... and harnessed his relentless ... ies to a campaign, as much ... nal as political, for redemp... We must be grateful that, ... e many of his Anglo-Catholic ... ds, he did not practise sacra... al confession: instead he ... d out the agonies of his soul ... ese diaries, which illuminate ... man and his age.

The forging of the left

By Kenneth O. Morgan

A. J. A. MORRIS (Editor):
Edwardian Radicalism 1900-1914
277pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £5.75.

ROSS McKIBBIN:
The Evolution of the Labour Party 1910-1924
247pp. Oxford University Press. £5.75.

"The Liberals are the real stumbling-block to progress", cried Keir Hardie in 1895. Ever since then the debate on the downfall of Liberalism and the rise of the Labour Party has continued unabated. Indeed, today British historians of the twentieth century seem almost as obsessed by it as were Tudor and Stuart historians a few years ago by the rise or decline of the gentry. It is not hard to see why the "strange death" of Liberalism should exercise such fascination. There is the personal drama associated with the schism between Asquith and Lloyd George. There is the sociological interest of the rise to political maturity and power of the working class. More generally, the decline of the Liberal Party has been popularly equated with the decline of a whole civilization, with the erosion of the liberal ethic, of the optimism and the certainty of moral values which the tensions and disillusionments of British society since 1914 have so largely undermined. In a sense, the decline of Liberalism has been taken as a parable of the decline of modern Britain.

Historians still differ widely, even passionately, about whether Liberalism was "doomed" before 1914 and its supplanting by Labour preordained, or whether these were products of the war years and the political schism in the Liberal Party which the war brought about. Was Liberalism simply irrelevant to the needs of a new century, or was it rather the ultimate casualty of total war? The debate will gain fresh momentum from these two new books: one a collection of fifteen short essays covering aspects of Liberal, and to some extent Labour, ideas and activity in Britain between 1900 and 1914; the other a detailed study of the evolving structure, organization and social composition of the Labour Party from the 1910 elections to the formation of the first Labour government in 1924. Together, they provide a welcome addition to the growing literature on the rise and fall of the "progressive alliance" of the Asquith-Hardie era, out of which the modern British left was forged.

Edwardian Radicalism 1900-1914 aims to show how protean and fragmented the left in its "Radical" guise really was before the First World War. Unfortunately, like so many of their genre, these essays are so brief and necessarily episodic that it is very difficult to form a satisfactory conclusion from them about the strength of Edwardian Radicalism: fewer, longer essays would have served the purpose far better. In addition, the effect of the book is to exaggerate the ineffectiveness of Radicalism in the period. No fewer than eight out of the fifteen essays cover aspects of foreign, defence and imperial questions, which inevitably Radical backbenchers and their press allies could influence only marginally, if at all. Nor is there any study of Radicals in office during the 1905-15 Liberal government: no wonder the editor believes that "the Radicals could do nothing save splutter and rage and threaten". Lloyd George's career is only considered up to 1902, years before he held office. The one Liberal minister discussed, Sir Charles Trevelyan, aspired only to the dizzy heights of parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education.

If there had been some discussion of social policy, of the triumph over the Lords, of the People's Budget (other than its abortive land duties), of National Insurance, of the whole compelling debate over the content and import of the "New Liberalism", a very different and more balanced picture of the effectiveness of Radicalism in the period might have emerged. Again, there is no comparison of Liberalism with the experiences of the other parties. An examination of the disillusion and despair of the Labour Party's leaders in 1914, or the demoralized defeatism of the Unionists even at the height of the Home Rule conflict would have been instructive. It was not only the Radicals who were rescued from their illusions by the outbreak of war in August, 1914.

However, many of the essays in this book do present, even if in a brief compass, helpful contributions to an understanding of the period. Clive Trebilcock devastatingly dissects the phobias of Radicals about the "armaments trust" and its alleged influence on government policy. As in the United States, the "merchants of death" dominated left-wing mythology. Howard Weinroth shows very clearly the illusions and doubts entertained by the backbench foreign affairs committees towards the phenomenon of nationalism, especially in the Balkans. F. M. Leventhal offers a lucid discussion of the ideas on international policy of H. N. Brailsford, the philhellene author of the celebrated *War of Steel and Gold*. Martin Swartz examines the confusions with which the Neutrality Committee confronted the international crisis of August 1-4, 1914. On imperial policy, John Grigg provides a very readable account of Lloyd George's reactions to the Boer War, an essay slightly marked by an exaggerated view of Lloyd George's "imperialism" and his rejection of "pot-bound Welsh nationalism". Edward Moulton usefully discusses the Radical backbench lobby sympathetic to the Indian Congress movement, and shows how the Labour Party had taken over the moral initiative here by 1910. All these are thoroughly worthwhile.

By contrast, domestic politics are covered very patchily, although Alan J. Lee's account of the Radical newspaper press and A. K. Russell's discussion of Liberal Party reorganization, 1902-05, are both helpful in explaining the mechanics of Radical pressure in the period. Stephen Koss offers, in perhaps the most thoroughly researched of all the essays, an elegant and convincing account of the role of nonconformist revivalism in the Liberal election landslide of 1906, the greatest dissenting triumph since Cromwell. "It was an act of God", observed the Liberal agent for Sleaford, with a brisk contempt for psephology.

Finally, Roy Douglas has some lively observations on the land campaign from the 1880s to the 1920s: but the twelve pages allowed him make it impossible for him to develop them. Here indeed was one crucial link between the Old Liberalism and the New. But, of course, land reform came to nothing. Lloyd George's land crusade of 1913-14 fizzled out. His own government abolished in 1920 the land taxes of the People's Budget. Here again, the futility of Edwardian Radicalism seems to be confirmed. The conclusion must be that this portrait of Radicalism between the Boer War and the First World War, a portrait composed largely of warts, is very incomplete. Certainly, A. J. A. Morris's generalization that the Radicals "were ill-equipped to deal with the politics of the twentieth century" (or any other century?) in a declamatory and unsatisfactory introduction cannot be sustained.

By contrast, *The Evolution of the Labour Party 1910-1924* significantly advances understanding of some of the major strands of British twentieth-century politics. The scholarship is meticulous: only those who have also grappled with the immense archival resources of the Transport House library can fully appreciate Ross McKibbin's skill and subtlety in producing a coherent account from the massive correspondence files of the Labour Party's secretariat between 1910 and 1924. Further, the story is presented with insight, lucidity and sometimes with humour. This is, therefore, a wholly admirable addition to the Oxford Historical Monographs series and to recent literature on the British left, one which deserves wide acclaim.

In the first section, Dr McKibbin analyses the national and local structure of the Labour Party in the immediate pre-war years. Inevitably, it is the incoherence of the party that impresses one. It possessed no agreed ideology and no effective constituency organization. It was less a party than, in Bruce Glasier's words, "a federation of national organizations", or in Hardie's phrase a "labour alliance". Further, the relation of the Labour Party to the Liberals was highly ambiguous, and it is not surprising that many in the ILP feared that MacDonald, the Labour Party chairman, was about to sacrifice Labour's cherished independence and enter some kind of coalition with the Liberals. Lloyd George, indeed, offered such an arrangement during the Ulster crisis in March 1914. Dr McKibbin shows that such a coalition was unlikely—but also that the fears were by no means absurd.

The second, and in some ways the most fascinating, section of the book traces the drafting of the party's constitution in 1918. This has traditionally been taken to signify the triumph of socialism in Labour's philosophy, enshrined in Clause Four and defended ever since against Gaitskellite and other assaults. In fact, Clause Four marked essentially a defeat for the socialists. It embodied basically the aspirations of right-wing trade unions, who were wedded to the collectivism of the war years, and who dominated Labour's development henceforth. Conversely, the middle-class socialists of the ILP were decisively excluded from their positions of power in the party in 1918, notably on the national executive: indeed, the ILP rapidly went into decline, MacDonald's emergence as party leader notwithstanding. Subsequently, such enclaves of socialism in the party organization as the research department (dominated by Cole) and the various policy advisory committees were firmly shackled by the party executive and by head office. The *Daily Herald*, for some years a vehicle for independent left-wing socialism, had by 1925 been turned into a dull, official, party mouthpiece. In each case, trade-union pressure was the decisive factor.

In the final section of his book, Dr McKibbin depicts Labour's emergence as a centralized mass party, although this occurred in a far more haphazard manner than was envisaged by the framers of the "model" 1918 constitution. For instance, the control of head office over party finance was always ineffective, and its supervision of candidates and local constituency organizations erratic. In these post-war years, dominated by Lloyd George's rise and fall as quasi-presidential premier, the ideal of a "Progressive Alliance" with the Liberals was finally exploded. The events of the first Labour government of

The Labour Party and the Struggle for Socialism
DAVID COATES
A study of the role which the Labour Party has played in the past and will play in the future in the struggle for socialism. The author is highly critical of the Labour Party's record and pessimistic of its future performance. Dr Coates brings his analysis right up to July 1974 ensuring that his book will have immediate relevance to anyone concerned with British politics.
Hard covers £5.00 net
Paperback £2.00 net

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES 16
Separation among Indian Muslims
The Politics of the United Provinces' Muslims 1860-1923
FRANCIS ROBINSON
An examination of the role of Muslims from the United Provinces in the first period of effective Muslim politics.
£9.00 net

Cases of Conscience
Alternatives open to Recusants and Puritans under Elizabeth I and James I
ELLIOT ROSE
The history of religious dissent has usually been written from the point of view of the martyr for his faith. Elliot Rose looks at the religious troubles of the Elizabethan age from the point of view of those who sympathised with ardent catholics or puritans but were not anxious to be martyrs.
£7.00 net

Reformation and Resistance in Tudor Lancashire
CHRISTOPHER HAIGH
This book argues that for geographical, social and economic, as well as for religious reasons, orthodox Catholicism in Lancashire was at its high point immediately before the Reformation and subsequently became 'the cock-pit of conscience', the most deeply divided of English counties.
£8.00 net

Quality and Pleasure in Latin Poetry
Edited by TONY WOODMAN and DAVID WEST
These new studies of Latin poetry were commissioned with two main purposes in mind: to encourage a fresh reading of several Latin poets from the time of Catullus to Horace, and to illustrate various modern, critical approaches to Latin poetry.
£3.90 net

Vox Graeca
Second edition
W. SIDNEY ALLEN
A new and enlarged edition of Professor Allen's successful book on the pronunciation of Attic Greek in classical times. The text of the first edition is reprinted unchanged except for minor corrections, and a supplement is added to deal with subsequent developments in the subject.
£3.25 net

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

1924, during which Labour belligerently rejected all Liberal overtures, confirmed that the breach was a final one. MacDonald, certainly, had no doubts. The Tories were "gentlemen", he proclaimed in July 1924, whereas the Liberals were "cads". So much for "a government of national unity".

The theme underlying this complex study is the process by which Labour became nationally colourless. Contrary to Churchill's derisive jibes (a view shared, as Dr McKibbin shows, by that elitist, Sidney Webb), it was by 1924 indeed "fit to govern". The basic thread is the relentless dominance of the trade unions over the Labour coalition. The Labour Party triumphed simply because it reflected in a unique manner the aspirations of the workers. It emerged victorious through its class-consciousness, for all the classlessness of its official programme. The hero is not so much Ramsay MacDonald, the charismatic leader of 1924 (the subject of David Marquand's eagerly awaited biography), but Arthur Henderson—not the benign "Uncle Arthur" of folk legend, but rather a tough, determined administrator, party secretary from 1911 to 1934, and true architect of Labour's electoral triumphs. It is an important story and Dr McKibbin has recounted it superbly.

Does a study of these two books reinforce the view, once put forward so compellingly by George Dangerfield, that the supplanting of Liberalism by Labour was inevitable, even before 1914? Did the First World War merely confirm an irresistible historical process? Dr McKibbin rightly stresses the elements of continuity throughout the period—the growth of union militancy from Tonypandy to the General Strike, the unshakable union commitment to the Labour Party, as shown, for instance, in the ballot among the unions over the political levy in 1913. The First World War, he rightly argues, was "an accelerator not a generator" of the triumph of Labour over the Liberals. On the other hand, it is also clear from his book that it was an accelerator of major significance. The alienation of the workers from the Liberal Party, for instance in mining constituencies, was very gradual before 1914. Labour came bottom in almost every by-election between 1911 and 1914 and lost four of its seats: even Keir Hardie never came top of the poll at Merthyr Tydfil.

It could be argued that the Liberals might well have lost the 1914 or 1915 general election (although with Lloyd George in their ranks there was always hope, and the Tories under Bonar Law were far from confident). That does not lead to the conclusion that the Liberals' ultimate extinction was assured. Dr McKibbin's study needs to be supplemented by further study of political developments both at Westminster and in the constituencies. At Westminster, it is the pessimism and indecision of Hardie, MacDonald and Snowden that impresses one from their correspondence. By contrast, most Liberal ministers in the spring of 1914 remained buoyant and optimistic, convinced that "the tide had turned" or that "time was on their side".

There is also much force in Peter Clarke's thesis that in many areas, such as Lancashire, it was the Liberals who benefited from the growing class-consciousness of the workers. In areas like South Wales, it even drove some young miners (such as the zealots of the Plebs League) away from involvement with politics at all. Again, more local studies are needed, especially of changes during the wartime years, to inquire into the roots of the alienation between Liberals and Labour—and also into the crystallization of a more coherent, class-conscious ideology within the trade-union world. Among the miners, for instance, rank-and-file pressure within the coalfields acutely sharpened their national executive's awareness of the need for collectivist legislation. It heightened their disenchantment with Liberal "progressivism"—a pretty tawdry concept anyhow after December 1916. These rank-and-file pressures, through "unofficial" committees or (in the case of the engineers and shipbuilders) through the shop stewards' movement, pushed the unions much more sharply to the left than even in the tense 1910-14 period.

After 1918, manifestly we are in a different world and the Labour Party's prospects were transformed, though Dr McKibbin is right to emphasize that down to 1924 (and perhaps to 1929?) the possibility of a Liberal revival was always present in the minds of Labour leaders. For MacDonald, as for Baldwin, the great object was to avoid a comeback by Lloyd George. Labour's evolution as a dominant mass party was, then, a hesitant, erratic affair. And, of course, even with the benefit of an immense democratic expansion of the electorate in 1918, Labour had to wait until 1945 for its overall parliamentary majority. Even in 1974, Labour's two general election victories were each gained on less than 40 per cent of the poll. All this makes Labour's progress after 1918, while impressive, somewhat less than overwhelmingly triumphant.

A final point is that the success of Labour after 1918, such as it was, in a strange way lent new opportunities to the Radicals discussed in *Edwardian Radicalism*. If the middle-class socialists of the ILP steadily declined in importance, the pre-war Radicals came over to a trade-union-dominated Labour Party in their droves. Rodney Barker, in a valuable study of Ramsay MacDonald's political philosophy in *Edwardian Radicalism*, shows very clearly that MacDonald's definition of socialism, based on a gradualist, conciliatory, piecemeal approach, aimed to absorb the older "progressivism" rather than reject it outright. MacDonald's favoured biological metaphors, emphasizing the "evolutionary" character of British socialism, made Labour in important senses after the 1918 election the truly "radical" party. Indeed, it was the derided Radicals of pre-1914—Brailsford, Ponsonby, Hobson, Nevinson, above all E. D. Morel—who essentially gave Labour its foreign policy down to the mid-1920s, and thereby some of its electoral appeal, since a new foreign policy was thought to be a major instrument with which to combat economic depression at home.

The Radicals' Union of Democratic Control provided Labour with its basic critique of the international scene and of "the system of Versailles", until Labour took office in 1924. The class-conscious, centralized, streamlined Labour Party of post-war Britain turned back to Edwardian Radicalism for some of its inspiration. For Labour, too, pre-1914 represented "normalcy" and the world we had lost. The more broad-based, populistic Labour Party of the 1960s and 1970s, freed (in Scotland and Wales at least) from the centralist heritage of the Webbs, draws even more powerfully on this Radical tradition.

The radicals of today's Cabinet, the Foots and the Wedgwood Bennes, are literally the heirs of the Edwardian left; it was Mr Wilson's Liberal father who first taught him the pro-found truth (discovered while campaigning for the Budget League) that "God gave the land to the people". Perhaps the perspective of future historians may be that the class-conscious working-class Labour Party of the inter-war years was in itself a transient phenomenon. Today neither the Labour MPs nor constituency party workers look like natural candidates for Hardie's cloth cap. Perhaps it was the derided radicals of distant Edwardian days, men "with their uppin in the past", who won the ultimate victory after all.

The Royal Shakespeare Theatre edition of
THE SONNETS of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
The text of the First Quarto 1609 has been copied without any correction of the so-called "printer's errors" by Fred Marns in calligraphy, the beauty of which makes it a joy to read. With a Preface by Lady Flower, each sonnet is set out on a separate page and delicately ornamented by a two-colour cartouche. The book is bound in cloth, gold-blocked on front and spine, with a matching slipcase or with a blue-and-gold jacket.
168pp 9"X7" £3.50
SBN 85683 013 5
SHEPHEARD-WALWYN
56 Doughty Street,
London WC1N 2LS

A few late knights

By Lord Lambton

RICHARD USBORNE :
Clubland Heroes
186pp. Barrie and Jenkins. £3.25.

I read Richard Usborne's *Clubland Heroes* when it was first published over twenty years ago. It rereads well. Much of it is delightful. He is at his best over Dornford Yates, his true love; comic concerning Sapper, and adequate in his criticism of John Buchan. But should Buchan be in such company? He belonged to the Scott, Stevenson tradition; his heroes were adults, Dornford Yates's perpetual juveniles.

This brings me to an error, that of describing Dornford Yates and Sapper as clubland heroes. They were nothing of the kind—they were schoolboy heroes, although it is true a good many clubmen remain schoolboys all their lives. Perhaps Mr Usborne has lapsed into this error on account of the upper-classness of the heroes of Dornford Yates and Sapper. This is a narrow view, for up to 1945 practically every hero in fiction belonged to the middle or upper classes. Mr Usborne traces Dornford Yates back to the Williamsons and Anthony Hope, but he should go a long way further back, to Robin Hood and Malory and the age of chivalry. "Fair Damosel," said Sir Lancelot, "know ye in this country any adventures?" "Sir Knight", said that damosel, "there are adventures near hand, an thou dost prove them". "Why should I not prove adventures?" said Sir Lancelot. "For that same cause I hither." This differs very little from Hugh's first meeting with Phyllis, or the first meetings of the heroes with practically every damosel in Dornford Yates's books. The age of chivalry was irresponsible in the same manner as that of Hugh Drummond and Jonathan Mansel. When Sir Gareth found the Brown Knight with the wives of thirty-four Knights of the Round Table in his dungeon, he did not go back to Camelot and get King Arthur and fifty lances to help rescue them; he charged in as our hero, Bulldog Drummond, did on every one of the numerous occasions when Phyllis was kidnapped, many centuries later. The tenets of chivalry, independent action and personal bravery will always be the basis of great thrillers because the longer the odds, the greater the danger and excitement. Part of the appeal of Ian Fleming's James Bond was that he belonged to the same tradition.

But why do these two brilliant storytellers excite nostalgia far more than John Buchan, by any standards a more distinguished writer? The reason lies, I think, in the impact they had upon the vast generation of the middle-aged who came under their influence in boyhood. One reads between ten and eighteen as one never reads again, and even those to whom literature was a penance could read and delight in Sapper and Dornford Yates, for they embodied the dreams of boyhood. The business of schools of any kind is to take boys and change them from savages into civilized human beings. The ordinary boy has many unpleasant characteristics which school is designed to check: he is cruel, he likes to fight, he is inclined to bully, he believes rigidly in age snobbery—no duke has ever looked down at a commoner with half the scorn that a sixteen-year-old looks down on a twelve-year-old. These characteristics of original sin are given up with reluctance. In "Intimations of Immortality" Words worth wisely skips the ages of boyhood beyond those of the "six years' darling of the pygmy size"—wisely, since the true shades of the prison-house which close upon the growing boy are those of respectability and convention. He regrets as he grows, not the "clouds of glory" but the temptations of original sin as the tamed horse regrets the steppes. In this lies the appeal of Sapper and Dornford Yates; they glamorize our pagan regrets.

There are of course differences between the two men. Dornford Yates, or Major Mercer—and one wonders if he gave up his real name because of its association with trade—was the more romantic snob of the two. His writings whisper the last enchantments of the Middle Ages. Cervantes in 1600 could make fun of chivalry. Dornford Yates in 1930 could not. Mansel and Chandos and Boy were knights; Carson and Bell were squires without ambitions of knighthood, and despite the fact that Carson's £100,000, smuggled into England in 1919, must be worth a million or two today he is still (presumably) cleaning Berry's car in Portugal. Why did he not give some of this money to his master to keep up White Ladies? It seems to be carrying servility a little far. In sadism, however, the two authors draw closer together. Bulldog Drummond's and Jonathan Mansel's followers always had on them a rope to hang a crook, or a "cat" to lambast a cringing communist. Both seemed positively to enjoy snapping arms like twigs, pushing people on to hot stoves or into acid baths or breaking their necks and backs. Jonathan Mansel, it is true, killed solemnly, and Hugh Drummond with zest, but both did it with such frequency that we must presume they were enjoying themselves. Both were also brilliant drivers, and each of them had highly placed friends in the police who appeared like, though outwardly frowning upon, the way in which they flogged and hanged their way through the inter-war years.

Sapper is far less class-conscious than Dornford Yates. Bulldog Drummond, it is true, had crested paper, was cousin to a Lord and always handed compliments with dukes and duchesses, while Ted Jennings-ham was the son of a baronet whose yacht was always conveniently placed when Drummond had to pretend to go mad and jump into the sea with an old professor on his back. But here the snobbishness ends. Hugh was married to Phyllis—the daughter of a questionable Swedish nobleman; Algy Longworth was engaged to an unworldly professor's daughter. There is far less talk about clipped yews and velvet lawns and blood "telling". Indeed the Sapper heroes appear so sure of themselves and their position that they can marry whom they like, whereas the Pleydell and Mansel families only once married anyone who was not their first cousin. Luckily the intermarrying of these British Concis produced no children.

How grateful one is to Mr Usborne for his sensitive and humorous analysis of Jonah and Berry and the "black gang". And yet, perhaps, he is too sensitive; might he not have pried a little deeper? He tells us all about his heroes, but too little about the man who created them. Was [illegible] on a journey to [illegible] Berry had dropped [illegible] into [illegible] Gracedieu, the [illegible] built, not have [illegible] offending the [illegible] Dornford Yates [illegible] does he tell us [illegible] We know he was [illegible] know his standard [illegible] Yates has told us [illegible] Usborne adds [illegible] ledge except the [illegible] Adele was his [illegible] his second. He [illegible] ance of Jonah and [illegible] torian Stavenger [illegible] to adultery. But [illegible] as to the status [illegible] family: were the [illegible] members of Cruel [illegible] country solicitors [illegible] of their clients [illegible] Harrow on the [illegible] security the reason [illegible] cation of strangers [illegible] Of these things we [illegible] Concerning Sapper [illegible] equally reticent. I [illegible] more about those [illegible] of golden bad taste [illegible] quite gentlemen—[illegible] society which they [illegible] understood, and a [illegible] chanted never-ceasing [illegible] alry, bravery, side-[illegible]

We may criticize [illegible] but how can my old [illegible] tion be ungrateful [illegible] had only to step [illegible] carpets to silence [illegible] noise of school life, [illegible] some dreary building [illegible] salt marshes of Fen [illegible] pitch-black wood, [illegible] a chorus of artificial [illegible] advance on an [illegible] chock-full of the old [illegible] Count Zadowa's, gag [illegible] hand is Hugh Drum [illegible] sister does he move [illegible] where he is; on our [illegible] Longworth—we know [illegible] because his cat-o'-nine [illegible] caught up in a rose [illegible] creep to deal out very [illegible] Or to the Carpathi [illegible] were under a great [illegible] with the dust of ages [illegible] 400-mile dash with [illegible] at the wheel. Within [illegible] overy one of the numerous occasions when Phyllis was kidnapped, many centuries later. The tenets of chivalry, independent action and personal bravery will always be the basis of great thrillers because the longer the odds, the greater the danger and excitement. Part of the appeal of Ian Fleming's James Bond was that he belonged to the same tradition.

But why do these two brilliant storytellers excite nostalgia far more than John Buchan, by any standards a more distinguished writer? The reason lies, I think, in the impact they had upon the vast generation of the middle-aged who came under their influence in boyhood. One reads between ten and eighteen as one never reads again, and even those to whom literature was a penance could read and delight in Sapper and Dornford Yates, for they embodied the dreams of boyhood. The business of schools of any kind is to take boys and change them from savages into civilized human beings. The ordinary boy has many unpleasant characteristics which school is designed to check: he is cruel, he likes to fight, he is inclined to bully, he believes rigidly in age snobbery—no duke has ever looked down at a commoner with half the scorn that a sixteen-year-old looks down on a twelve-year-old. These characteristics of original sin are given up with reluctance. In "Intimations of Immortality" Words worth wisely skips the ages of boyhood beyond those of the "six years' darling of the pygmy size"—wisely, since the true shades of the prison-house which close upon the growing boy are those of respectability and convention. He regrets as he grows, not the "clouds of glory" but the temptations of original sin as the tamed horse regrets the steppes. In this lies the appeal of Sapper and Dornford Yates; they glamorize our pagan regrets.

There are of course differences between the two men. Dornford Yates, or Major Mercer—and one wonders if he gave up his real name because of its association with trade—was the more romantic snob of the two. His writings whisper the last enchantments of the Middle

Battered caravanserai

By Eric Korn

CHRISTOPHER POWER :
Firuz of Isfahan
Illustrated by Sergio
392pp and 16 colour illustrations. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £5.

I had an uncle once who used to offer advice to Foreign Secretaries, who sometimes replied. One proud trophy—I think from Halifax—read: "Thank you for your letter. I think I understand the motives that led you to write it." Something along these lines might have done for Christopher Power, when he offered his mock-Middle-Persian epic, *Firuz of Isfahan*, to Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Instead they published it, astoundingly illustrated, regardless of expense, at £5, determined, it seems, to turn the clock of Anglo-Iranian understanding back to the days before the decipherment of the Behistun inscription.

"The affair began", young Firuz said, "around
Three months ago—in March, I would surmise.
It was one of those perfect days we look
For here in spring and which seen graced with an
Especial quality in Isfahan."
The affair is a body blow from which the revived epic may never recover. A caravan sets out from the city ("where are sent,/young boys and maidens elegant and couth"). Stopping at nightfall by a battered caravanserai, the travellers tell stories. By an odd coincidence, frequently remarked on in the narrative, all are concerned with the love

scattering and [illegible] leaf and fruit of the [illegible] that grew in Paradise [illegible] endless tropic night, [illegible] able enjambment [illegible] spaghetti) of 15,000 [illegible] matic-drill verse, the [illegible] and the Fruit of Love [illegible] by the Spear of Truth [illegible] of Humility. The verse [illegible] less length through [illegible] and sphinx-encrusted [illegible] occasional recaps—

In fact the situation [illegible] Even than I have said [illegible]

Something which make [illegible]

To be nonplussed—
—and lyric interludes [illegible] nuclear coincidence [illegible] and positron:
The leaf, the pome [illegible]

Then of a sudden the [illegible]

In a blinding flash [illegible]

Crying some words [illegible]

The illustrations, [illegible] are beyond imagining; [illegible] like those in children's [illegible] kilted Jamie peers out [illegible] a corridor at a gallery [illegible] gumdrop colours, sand [illegible] to portray life and death [illegible] of some standing. He is still [illegible] in love with the boyish [illegible]ess, Lydia, who has moved [illegible] from her anarchist phase of [illegible] novel to leading a partisan [illegible] during the Civil War. Peter [illegible]es her when she has typhus [illegible] in the 1920s sends her to Berlin [illegible]y on a secret organization [illegible] plans to undermine the

Culture grafts

By Michael Mason

PAUL THEROUX :
Saint Jack
207pp. Hamish Hamilton. £2.95.

Paul Theroux's surname must be French, but since he writes in English the phantom of a strange world name hovers over it, of the English definite article grafted on to a French adjective. This is appropriate, for Mr Theroux is a student of cultural transplants. The thirteen stories in this volume are predominantly about expatriates and other expatriated modes of life: a coach in America, Jews in Indonesia, an Indian in America, the English in Tanzania, and so forth. The stories are roughly though not exactly grouped according to the old and new domiciles of their expatriate protagonists.

Sometimes the result of the transplantation is a play between culture and the grafted individual, yielding some of life's ideal ironies: in the third story an American university lecturer starts to like his wife again when Czechoslovakia becomes the compensated victim of Russian aggression. In other stories, more generally, the foreign environment counts for nothing: in Tanzania and Malaysia the English booze and concubine and halfheartedly pursue their fashions as readily as they do these things in Fulham or Camden Town. One of the most satisfying of the stories, "What Are You Done to Our Leo?", starts out as a transition from the world of these types to the first: an English bank worker in Dar es Salaam, whose life contains no more of the exotic than a curry on Sundays, is alarmingly and comically thwarted by the host culture when he performs a customary expatriation to India in the course of his European-style mystery.

In the medium of writing there are good opportunities to signal these cultural matters by verbal tics, by idiom and literary allusion, and Mr Theroux fruitfully recognizes them. But he is subtle and effective in his use of them. Indeed, in "Sinning with Bill" itself, with its shapely title, the expatriate element consists precisely of phrases like "haven't the foggiest idea", an allusion to Graham Greene, weirdly inhabiting an Indian's reminiscences of his grotesque child-marriage. In general the relation of idiolect and narrator is among Mr Theroux's central interests in these stories; and content, so considered, we have a fine closeness in "A Deed About a Name", where naming and not-naming are the key both to the style and to the narrated experience. Just occasionally Mr Theroux's grasp of language seems not sufficiently certain to permit a fully controlled use of these nuances (but then again perhaps the first story's Russian hero supposing "ticking" to be the insides of a mattress is a neatly planted howler).

In the volume's worldwide topography America has a special status. The only stories that are wholly about natives in their native land are two set in the States, cleverly, since this is a country with a peculiarly non-indigenous population. One of this pair of stories has an additional centrality of a kind in being about writing, for it concerns four American poets, and pointed in America. But in Paul Theroux's hands the device of literature-within-literature is not put at the service of clumsy and boring self-reference. His collection of stories is too artistic, tactful, and intelligent for that.

Jouallerie counter

By Anne Duchêne

MARIE-CLAIRE BLAIS :
St Lawrence Blues
Translated by Ralph Manheim
229pp. Harrap. £3.50.

Ti-Pit, the narrator of *St Lawrence Blues*, is a young drifter in Quebec. "I'm not like other people, no education at all, not a speck, but I catch words like measles, I have these highfalutin' confabs with myself, that's my secret", he says on the first page, briskly spiking the awkward convention of the inarticulate storyteller. By the second page, he has met a poet called Papillon in a bar:

So we batted the breeze, you'd have thought this Papillon was the same class of people as me, a bum dressed up for Sunday, but it wasn't true, he was only trying to put himself on a level with my britches, and all the Christs and holy poxes and bleeding veronicas poured from his lips like three dozen rosaries, and I thought, Hell, this guy curses too much! but I didn't say it, you know why? Because when my chum Vincent the curé, a second St Vincent de Paul, no two ways about it, came to see me in jail when I was a kid practically, I promised him that before I was thirty, middle-aged like, dammit, I'd stop cursing, and that's the way it is, except when I'm ripping mad I don't never curse.

By which time also, some readers may find little stomach for this archly updated Huckleberry-Finn prose. Others, their consciences stirred by the blurb's assertion that Edmund Wilson thought Marie-Claire Blais "the supreme interpreter of the French Canadian world", may read on, hoping to meet a French Canadian Nadine Gordimer, or at least to learn something of Joual, the Quebec dialect, and the world of the Joualonese.

Ti-Pit, however, lives in a rooming-house with a drag-queen stripper, teenage lesbian whores, nymphos, and other stock figures from contemporary fiction; frequents crassly raving literati and liberals; comforts a decomposing heroin addict; broods on a nasty mass murder committed by a vengefully nihilistic chum from his orphanage days; and rakes part, as a climax, in a phantasmagoric uprising of all Quebec's minorities as embarrassingly stagey and unspontaneous as the crowd scenes from a bad comic film. Life in Quebec is not all like this, presumably, or we should have heard much more about it. If, though, the book was meant to achieve the dignity of metaphor, a cry of despair—as perhaps it is, and it needs little sympathy to imagine that being French Canadian may be a difficult cultural fate, and claustrophobic—it is sadly undermined by the diligently tumescent writing.

The author has plenty of eloquence and stamina, and sometimes takes a witty corner at high speed quite gracefully; but there are too many cartoon figures mouthing dithyrambic despair, too many banal, bravely frontal four-letter words, too many mannered shifts of tense inside sentences, too many sentences fading into three dots. . . . If this is fury, it is offered in a most fatiguing form. And if it is just fake Jouallerie, the joke is lost on outsiders.

The weight of war

By Valentine Cunningham

ROBERT ROTH :
Sand in the Wind
498pp. Michael Joseph. £4.

TOBIAS WOLFF :
Ugly Rumours
207pp. Allen and Unwin. £3.25.

Fiction flinches and buckles under the weight of the major inhumanities of our time. For how may the humane author keep anything like his aesthetic distance when faced with gas-ovens, or mass exile to forced labour camps, or children napalmed to a crisp? It is not surprising that *The Gulag Archipelago* is documentary rather than fiction; nor that the more successful of these two novels about Vietnam does not try very hard to work the ghastliness of the war into an art fully made construct.

The difficulties for novelists of Vietnam are further compounded by the immense publicity the war got in the actual fighting. If literature is to be news, Vietnam fictions are about events that were news before literature got near them. And it is quite a task to make what is so familiar seem new enough to strike. Laudably, Robert Roth settles for dogged truth-telling, however many times the images of this war have already been presented in the media. South Vietnamese troops beheading prisoners; horny Marines being kicked by their officers off the body of a twelve-year-old they are raping; the cruel shattering of Hue; juvenile whores with resigned faces; hash-happy college boys in advanced fire positions; amputees; a girl with a beautiful body and a napalmed, one-eyed face; the blood, the panic, the bumbling, the pointless madness: we should not be allowed the luxury of getting bored with all this.

The novel has its heroes—if that's the word: among its many protagonists it concentrates on the fate of the two graduates, Kramer and Chalice, who learn about the war's futility at the personal cost of wounds and death. The novel also has a kind of occasional commentary: a weary patrol jeers at the domino theory of Communist expansion ("In 10 years . . . Mickey Mouse'll speak Chinese?"); a Marine colonel announces the complicity of every American tax-payer in the war; a graffito is found scawled in a bunker: "What's been the difference between the Marine Corps and the Boy Scouts? The Boy Scouts have adult leadership." And in one important regard Robert Roth is able to present an ex-soldier's inside story that doesn't seem to have been available to the TV cameras. Chalice's induction into Marine-style manhood on Parris Island—where "civilian pieces of shit" become "professional killers in the service of the United States Government"—is given at great, stomach-turning length.

Life under the foul-mouthed, sadistic instructors is more hellish than the actual fighting. And their bawling torrents of obscenities are symptomatic of the debasement of human values the war represents. "Seventeen years in the Marine Corps had taught Colonel Nash to place a low value upon words." It's Roth's distinction that he has traced the moral and spiritual rottenness of America's last war to its roots in the decay of a language.

Ugly Rumours is less long, more comfortable to read, and a more shaped fiction: significantly, a lot of it takes place away from combat zones. Two buddies, the eternal fixer Woormer and the bear-like Grubbs, are followed through officer-training to a cushy number Westmoreland and his chums have fixed up in a safe-ish Vietnam village. There their careers and attitudes develop and diverge, until, back in the United States, they will never meet again. Savage ironies are duly observed, and in particular cinematbred heroics are bloodily shot down. And the frightening things of Vietnam—the army of limbless veterans abandoned to their fates by the South Vietnamese government, for example—are broached seriously enough. But on the whole the touch is jokier; and if the ending proves the war was by no means a giggle, too much of the novel prefers to avoid treating gravities gravely. And when it tries to focus its satiric thesis about God and suffering it doesn't quite manage to bring it off. The blurring is understandable, given the resistance of the war's horrors to any shapely thematic intentions. Formal ambition, usually praiseworthy in a novel, comes to seem less appropriate to the occasion than the naiver intention of *Sand in the Wind* just to tell it like it was.

l-concealed passions

Jane Miller

ANUEL LITVINOFF :
d on the Snow
pp. Michael Joseph. £3.75.

d on the Snow is the second of Emanuel Litvinoff's trilogy about Russia in this century. The [illegible] is ambitious, dangerously panoramic, swooping across Europe and [illegible] in a whole era and landscape [illegible] catastrophe from before the Revolution itself to its consequences for [illegible] and Europe. The sufferings [illegible] masses are broadly sketched [illegible] around the central characters, [illegible] are all in some way important [illegible] fictional figures—which does not [illegible] to make them seem more real. [illegible] does the plot.

[illegible]er, a painter and an idealistic [illegible] in London and Paris in the [illegible] volume, is now a Cheka offi[illegible] of some standing. He is still [illegible]fully in love with the boyish [illegible]ess, Lydia, who has moved [illegible] from her anarchist phase of [illegible] novel to leading a partisan [illegible] during the Civil War. Peter [illegible]es her when she has typhus [illegible] in the 1920s sends her to Berlin [illegible]y on a secret organization [illegible] plans to undermine the Soviet-German arms pact. She nearly succumbs to the blandishments of decadent capitalism, all silk stockings and nightclubs, but with Peter's help survives to play a bewildering part in the novel's final set-piece: a fifty-hour train journey, in which members of by now indistinguishable groups of fanatics peep from WCs at scarred dissidents dressed as stewards. All the hunger, injustice and suspicion are forgotten for this last, crowning scene, so that one is left wondering why Mr Litvinoff felt it necessary to clog his novel with so much outrage at real and imagined events of the period and to record the anxious doubtings these might have produced in his main characters.

The novel almost works as a spy story, although Mr Litvinoff has not been able to reconcile the conventionally impassive features of the professional operator with the passions he would have us believe lie behind them. He makes eyes speak eloquently of the stirrings of desire or lust. Speaking itself is conducted with unnatural severity through "severed lips". Characters are given to instinctive shuddering when "engulfed by the mood of depression" and to "disappointment as acrid as grief". It is hardly surprising, with these inabilities, that his spies should be capable of amazing howlers—which serve to produce more opportunities for showing courage and ingenuity. More crippling than this, however, to Mr Litvinoff's grand design, is his compulsion to explain how characters he wishes us to admire for their total commitment to an idea face the necessity for barbarism in its cause. Lydia orders her subordinate to strangle a young, sleeping soldier:

Pale and expressionless, Lydia hurried from that first pitiful casualty towards the battle to which it was the prelude. She'd learned to anaesthetize the horror of killing, if only in the midst of action, by a surgical excision of imagination. Nothing was allowed to enter the mind's taut web but tactical considerations of attack and defence. One aimed a rifle at an enemy target, not a human being. Forget about mothers, widows, orphaned children.

A combination of events and ideas-lism is asked to account for these strange contortions of face and mind. In fact, they are the result of the author's own confusion about what he is telling us in his story. If a gigantic human disaster is to be seen through the career of a woman whose principal distinction is that she is delectably aristocratic despite her cropped hair, ill-fitting breeches and lice-infested person, a grimace may be the proper response both on the reader's part and on the part of the characters required to fight alongside her.

SIR EDMUND HILLARY
Nothing Venture, Nothing Win
The long-awaited autobiography of one of the great adventurers of our century – conqueror of Everest, Antarctic explorer and friend of the Sherpas.
"Even the mediocre can have adventures and even the fearful can achieve . . . life was a constant battle against boredom . . . most of all I am thankful for the tasks still left to do – for the adventures still lying ahead."—*Edmund Hillary*
Superbly illustrated £4.50

INDIRA GANDHI
India: Speeches and Reminiscences
A selection of major speeches and broadcasts ranging over a wide number of topics and giving the reader a real insight into the problems of the Indian sub-continent. Also some delightful articles by Mrs Gandhi about her childhood, on being a mother and reminiscences of Mahatma Gandhi. £4.95

NIGEL TRANTER
The Wallace
The epic story of William Wallace, one of Scotland's greatest heroes. He challenged, almost single-handed, Edward Plantagenet, Hammer of the Scots and once again raised his father-land to to self-respect to become its acknowledged leader.
His magnificent trilogy on Robert the Bruce was described as "A nomble achievement . . . a work long matured and deeply felt"—*The Scotsman* £4.25

BRIAN INGLIS
The Forbidden Game
Until quite recently drugs were welcomed as one of nature's most valuable gifts—how did it come about that they lost their good name? Brian Inglis describes the forces that were at work to foster suspicion—mainly in the Church and the State—with the result that the State has become the greatest 'pusher' of them all.
This first social history of drugs is a valuable book. £4.95

JOHN GARDNER
A Killer for a Song
Boysie Oakes is Back—with Mostyn's job and a wife. Bringing the saga up-to-date this latest Boysie Oakes' entertainment is yet another mixture of fantasy, comedy, suspense, and shock. £2.50

JANICE ELLIOTT
Heaven on Earth
"A rueful, but not unhopeful book. A beautiful book"
—*Jocky Gillott, The Times*
"As valuable a guide to upper-middle class behaviour over three decades as Galsworthy's books were in another era"
—*John Mountjan, Sunday Telegraph*
"Always interesting and sensitive"—*Tim Heald, Daily Telegraph* £3.95
HODDER & STOUGHTON

Outcasts within the gates

By Lionel Kochan

The term "antisemitism" does not seem to have been used before 1879. It then began to enter contemporary usage through the anti-semitic writings of the German journalist Wilhelm Marr, who may indeed have coined it. The term was a tribute to the ideology of race with its concomitant division into higher and lower races. At the time and later it was thought that this introduced a new and radical element into a traditional animosity, by basing it not on religious but on physiological differences: a Jew could more easily be baptized than change his "racial" characteristics.

To use this nineteenth-century term to designate earlier phenomena is therefore something of a calculated anachronism on the part of Léon Poliakov. Is this justified? The answer is yes. Although anti-semitism does have a history, it is also remarkable for the creation, amply documented here, of a quasi-timeless image of the Jew as a being with inferior physical and moral characteristics that set him apart from the rest of humanity. This was as much a feature of medieval iconography and the Passion Plays as it was of Luther's vituperation. The identification of the Jew with the devil made this differentiation manifest in its most extreme form. The Spanish concern with purity of blood was a racialism *avant la lettre*.

M Poliakov devotes Volume 1 of *The History of Anti-Semitism* to the period from Roman times to the Court Jews, Volume 2 to the period from Muhammad to the Marranos. This is a useful division, but it is not fully exploited, for M Poliakov fails to make clear the effects of the religious division of Europe on the incidence and manifestation of antisemitism. Apart from a few references to the fragmentary contacts with Catholics and Protestants of Yosel of Rosheim, appointed "Commandor of German Jewry" by Charles V, it is not at all evident here that the course of the Reformation was followed with intense interest by Jewish communities both in Europe and the Near East. Some enthusiasts even saw in the early Luther—because of his position on priestly celibacy, the cult of Images, return to Hebrew, etc—a hidden Jew who would, at the appropriate time, reveal his true person.

In other respects Jewish views on the Reformation were widely divergent—as was natural given the divergent position of the communities. Broadly, those in the Holy Roman Empire supported Emperor and Pope; those in the Ottoman Empire the cause of the Protestants. The fact that the hopes of neither party were fully realized held immense future significance for it meant that the Jews no longer constituted the sole non-conformist religious group. In the short run, it meant that such accusations as had spread in Catholic Europe—e.g, the desecration of the Host, which had proliferated since the thirteenth century with the final formulation of the doctrine of Transubstantiation—could no longer be realistic (even in the restricted sense that this term must bear in the context of antisemitic accusation).

The religious division of Europe also coincided with a renewed burning of the Talmud and other Hebrew literature and with the inception of the ghetto period in Italy and Central Europe. This was the effect of Paul IV's Bull of 1555, *Cum Nimis Absurdum*: "It is both absurd and inappropriate that Jews, whom their own guilt has condemned to perpetual serfdom, should prove so ungrateful to the Christians under the pretext that the latter's piety would accept them and allow them to live amidst Christians. . . ." This Bull, with all its attendant provisions enforcing the utmost separation between Jews and Christians, plays remarkably little part in M Poliakov's book.

In fact, not only the ghetto in Italy but the ghetto system as a whole is treated in a very curious manner: it all but disappears, apart from an appendix on the Jews of the Holy See. The age of the ghetto is treated in terms of France of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries where there were few (if any) Jews and no ghettos, and England where there were perhaps a few hundred Jews but also no ghetto. The Germany of this period, perhaps par excellence the country of the ghetto, is treated in terms of a few Court Jews, the emergence of a Jewish criminal class (mainly bandits and highwaymen) and a few anti-Jewish tracts and publications.

Another oddity is the relatively little attention given to the Jews of Poland: odd, not only because this community was the largest in numerical terms, and arguably the most cultured in Jewish, but also because its ordeal during the Khmelnitsky pogroms of 1648-49 far surpassed anything endured elsewhere during this period. The hapless Jews found themselves trapped in a complex religio-national struggle amidst Ukrainians, Muscovites and Poles.

The division between the Jews of Spain and the Muslim world and those of Western and Central Europe enables a comparison to be made between the antisemitism of Christianity and Islam (if "Semite" can for the moment be limited to Jew). M Poliakov provides plenty of evidence to show that the comparison is overwhelmingly favourable to Islam. It is true that there is a link in that Muhammad, as Luther later, turned against the Jews when they rejected his preferred message. Islam also, in the wake of the Almohade invasions of Andalusia in the twelfth century, imposed its religion by force.

But much of the religious distinctiveness in the Judeo-Christian relationship was lacking in the Judeo-Muslim. Ideas of ritual purity and the dietary laws were common to Jew and Muslim. So was the practice of circumcision. These common practices automatically made inoperative the phobias from which the blood libel may have stemmed. Where Jew and Muslim differed had no less importance: for example, since Muslim revelation was not founded in the scriptural canon there could be no question of that painful search for the proclamation of Christianity in the Hebrew Bible. In Muslim countries the Jew was indeed a second-class citizen, but only by way of rare exception did he become the victim of the accusation that he was in league with the devil to subvert the existing order. In this respect, M Poliakov's work is of great importance.

M Poliakov merits every sympathy in his attempt to encompass a great variety of circumstances and material that easily lends itself to distinction. Any suggestion that he might have extended himself even further can therefore be made only with the utmost temerity. Yet the fact is that his history is largely lacking in the presence of the victim. There are many "antis" here, but where are the "semites"? How did the Jews react to the persecution that assailed them? What attempts did they make at mutual aid? What notion did they form of the Christian or Islamic world in which their fate had been cast? How could the fact of persecution be reconciled with the idea of divine election? The troubling fact is that M Poliakov presents the Jews simply as victims. He even has a passage suggesting that the Jews sought martyrdom:

> more precisely, the persecutions, which sharpen the Jews' sense of justice, also incite them to dwell upon them, sometimes even to adapt to the role of victim; this adaptation in fact has been their role historically. It has served to increase the temptation of the executioners. It manifests itself in various ways and at various levels, with the result that one may speak of a veritable sacrificial lamb complex on the part of the scapegoats.

All the Jews seem to do is to react negatively: flight; they try to ... secutors; they ... deeply into their ... they turn their ... tyrologies and ... cution; they ... even try to ... publications as ... heimer, the Hab... In the case of *Judaism Unmasked*, ... incorporate in their ... Spinoza, something ... views of the Christ... this all? M Poliakov ... virtual failure ... sources, has ... himself off from ... victim. This ... Jewish apologia. ... there must be ... ment with M Poliakov that "the effect of ... Judaism often turned ... fact the very ... authors' expectations" ... plea that a necessary ... given to the history.

However, M Poliakov formed a valiant task ... time when books were ... such titles as "the ... semitism". It is not ... advance that the ... now be historical, ... that treatment is ... sured, and as scrupulous. If, at the end of it ... is left in a mood of ... that is not M Poliakov's ... rather a tribute to his ... paring the reader ... that was yet to occur ... shown that antisemitism ... chance phenomenon ... nation of European cul...

Hierarchies and elopements

By Laurence Whitehead

VERENA MARTINEZ-ALIER:
Marriage, Class and Colour in Nineteenth-Century Cuba
202pp. Cambridge University Press. £4.40 (paperback, £2.40).

"Nineteenth-century Cuba", Verena Martinez-Alier tells us,

> was a hierarchical society in which family origin was an important status determinant. . . . The explanation for the system of stratification obtaining must be sought in its economic base characterised by a highly unequal distribution of the means of production. This unequal distribution of resources was preserved by an emphasis on heredity, with regard both to property as well as to status, coupled with a class endogamous marriage pattern. . . . Control over the choice of spouse was fundamental for the maintenance of the system. . . . In Cuba it was achieved through strict control over female sexuality. . . . Nineteenth century Cuba, however, was marked by the lack of consensus, manifested in the elopement, and by a degree of social fluidity.

One of the best sections of *Marriage, Class and Colour in Nineteenth-Century Cuba* is the account of the conflicting preoccupations of the Cuban church (concerned to propagate the Christian ideal of marriage) and the Spanish colonial state (less consistent in its policies, but for the most part committed to the maintenance of a rigidly stratified social order). Hence the lack of consensus on the island, where "two alternative views of society obtained, one hierarchical which divided society into slaves and free, blacks and whites; but also an egalitarian one which declared 'all people equal before God'". This book provides a challenging approach to the analysis of nineteenth-century Cuban society, although it may understate the degree of social fluidity and over-estimate the durability and forcefulness of the hierarchical principle as applied to family life.

Where social fluidity was concerned, Cuba was a highly dynamic society, composed mostly of recent immigrants of the most diverse geographical origins—including African slaves, French refugees from Haiti, Canary Islanders, Chinese indentured labourers, and the debris of Spain's American imperial administration. Dr Martinez-Alier shows that between 1817 and 1877 (the period with which her study is primarily concerned) Cuba's population almost trebled and the social balance shifted dramatically in favour of the whites. Throughout the period there was an acute shortage of adult females at particular crisis points, such as 1844, 1854 and 1868, the social/racial hierarchy seemed direly at risk. In such conditions one would expect there to have been major shifts in the prevailing racial attitudes and sexual values of different strata of the population at different times. Indeed, some vivid evidence in support of this expectation has recently been provided by Pedro Deschamps Chapeaux in *El Negro en la economía habanera del siglo XIX*, who shows that prior to the white supremacy victory of 1844 the "free coloured" population of Havana included prosperous, well-educated and even slave-owning black families. In Havana in 1827, he reports, a higher proportion of coloureds were legitimately married than of whites. This black "petty bourgeoisie", was, however, dispersed or snuffed out in the repression of 1844 and the terms of the racial stratification system were redefined to the advantage of the whites. Dr Martinez-Alier provides an interesting account of these political upheavals (especially of the abortive attempt at liberal reform in 1854) but is unable to incorporate them fully into her analytical framework, which relies heavily on ... material which is ... across the century and ... tabulated by treating ... span as a homogeneous ...

Her main source ... on 249 applications for ... licences permitting ... riage and misspent ... white *minors* for ... despite parental opposition ... also analysed the ... ings in 231 cases of ... seventy-one of seduction ... ing on these well-documented ... stances of deviation from ... dominant social norms ... prior to the white supremacy victory of 1844 the "free coloured" population of Havana included prosperous, well-educated and even slave-owning black families. In Havana in 1827, he reports, a higher proportion of coloureds were legitimately married than of whites. This black "petty bourgeoisie", was, however, dispersed or snuffed out in the repression of 1844 and the terms of the racial stratification system were redefined to the advantage of the whites. Dr Martinez-Alier provides an interesting account of these political upheavals (especially of the abortive attempt at liberal reform in 1854) but is unable to incorporate them fully into her ... of self-defence", as a riposte to those requiring unavailable ... prints, is not necessarily a book to be read straight through. In R. S. Peters's *Psychology and Ethical Development* the argument of an opening chapter on operationalism in psychology is made again in a succeeding chapter on behaviourism, and Kohlberg's work on ethical development is discussed to more or less the same effect in three separate chapters, of which the reader could profitably confine himself to the last. In a book published in 1974 one is startled to find a reference to John Rawls only in the form of an unpublished conference paper: one must consult the table of contents to discover that one is reading a chapter written in 1962, before the appearance of Rawls's highly relevant *Theory of Justice*.

Bringing the papers together under the rubric of "psychology and ethical development" does not easily work, because they do not form some kind of organic whole" as Professor Peters claims. A first section called "Psychological Theories and Rational Psychology" includes a critical account of Behaviourism, an encapsulation of Freudian theory, a defence of the basic concepts of common sense, several papers on reason, the emotions, and education, and two reviews, including one of my *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*.

Professor Peters has a very low opinion of the work of psychologists in the present century. It has, he says, "revealed very little about the psychology of animals, let alone man". He tells us in a preface that his own leanings are "toward a judicious blend of Piagetian and Freudian theory", but judgment has kept him from leaning very far. In the field of moral development and education, he feels that "psychologists working within Piagetian, Freudian, or social learning frameworks are too apt to work with an implicit ethical position", and he proposes to make such ethical positions explicit, but only while speaking as a *philosopher*. He insists that philosophy has something to say about how people come to understand, to remember, to make inferences, to master skills, and to develop attitudes, because the central core of learning depends upon some kind of "match between the learning processes and the desired achievements", which (it is implied) only a philosopher can analyse. He does not tell us how much he thinks philosophy has revealed about the psychology of animals, let alone man, in the twentieth century, but on the present evidence it cannot be much.

Perhaps I am smarting under his description of me as "a simple fellow who is too unsophisticated in these matters to understand what they say nowadays", but if something new is being said in the philosophy of moral development nowadays, it is not to be found in this book. Professor Peters insists that in my assault on the autonomy of the individual, I have set up "straw men to attack who are musty with the smell of Victorian haylofts", but he himself believes that people are moved by thoughts. ("An ambitious man is one who is moved by the thought of getting ahead of others"—page 94 and again on page 289), that we learn by changing our minds ("In learning a language we gradually structure our consciousness with these rules for making logical sense of the contingencies of the world and relating ourselves to aspects of it in various ways", page 91), that principles are moving forces (a person's principles "must" come to function as motives, as considerations of a far-reaching sort that actually move him to act" (page 295), and so on. One does not need straw men so long as this sort of thing is available.

Rational morality has, of course, a great deal to do with human behaviour. People are, to the truth; they are to be permitted to speak and act freely; there are interpersonal rules of conduct which they must learn to apply in many practical situations; and so on. But whether Professor Peters is parsimonious in crediting his own position he discusses behaviour in terms borrowed from "common sense" or from rather shopworn technical systems. His steadfast refusal to look at what is happening in the experimental analysis of behaviour is costly.

He contends that behaviourism has "exercised a baneful and stupefying influence on academic psychology since the early part of the century", and he shares in the death-wish of many cognitive psychologists who continue to announce the demise of behaviourism. He refers to me as the "last survivor of the Behaviourist era", but that is, I am sure, no more accurate than his other characterizations of my position. (He says that I am an operationist, though the very paper he cites was written to show why I am not. He says that I claim to have no theory and that, "of course, is either naive or a matter of stipulation about the use of the term 'theory'". It is precisely the latter, as I made clear in the paper to which he is alluding.)

Professor Peters has neglected two contributions of behaviourism to the field of moral development at particularly great cost. "Behaviour" does not, as he seems to think, refer merely to topography or structure devoid of purpose or meaning. Physiologists may analyse it as such, but a behaviourist is always concerned with functional relations to controlling variables, either in a current setting or an environmental history. Purpose in the origin of responses is to be found where Darwin found it in the origin of species, not in a prior design or plan but in the selective action of consequences. Meaning is not something immanent in the topography of a response; it is to be found in its controlling relations. Professor Peters is quite right in dismissing an emotion as simply a name for classifying behaviour with respect to circumstances, "thus neglecting the subject's interpretation of the circumstances", but current analyses treat emotions as behavioural predispositions arising from environmental histories, possibly in part genetic, and it is from the predispositions that we infer interpretation.

Far more important, with respect to the central theme of the book, is Professor Peters's neglect of the distinction between contingency-shaped and rule-governed behaviour. People spoke grammatically long before anyone knew there were rules of grammar. In doing so they did not (pace Chomsky) somehow derive and apply rules; they merely spoke according to the reinforcing practices of a verbal community. Certain features of those practices were eventually identified and described, and the descriptions then began to function as rules of conduct, helpful to those who could not otherwise speak grammatically because they had not been adequately exposed to a verbal community. Much the same distinction can be made in morals and ethics.

Both moral and verbal behaviour may be under the control of three different kinds of contingencies of reinforcement. (1) One may behave morally or speak grammatically simply because of the commendation and censure of others. (2) One may examine the practices of commendation and censure and describe them (or accept the descriptions reached by others) and use the descriptions when simple commendation and censure have been inadequate. The descriptions could be said to function as rules but without suggesting any more authority than the expression "As a rule this is what is done". (3) Additional contingencies, often punitive, may be arranged by verbal or moral communities (now acting as authorities) which shape and maintain behaviour appropriate to the contingencies thus described. The descriptions then become part of full-fledged rules or laws, which may be codified in grammatical paradigms or tables of commandments. One who has been exposed to all three of these "reasons for speaking grammatically or behaving morally" may be affected by all of them upon any given occasion, and it may be interesting to try to discover the extent of the control exercised by each.

The point is that they are all *external* determiners of behaviour and therefore directly accessible to those who may wish to analyse them further or use them in teaching people to speak grammatically or behave morally. I submit that in this respect they are vastly superior to those internal determiners of moral conduct to which Kant, Piaget, Freud, and Professor Peters have dedicated themselves. They make possible a far simpler distinction between autonomy and heteronomy and among various stages of development or maturation. They permit us to talk about moral behaviour without talking about the grasping of principles. (Of all cognitive metaphors surely the currently fashionable "grasping" must be the most treacherous.)

Because an environmental formulation is simpler, it will, of course, be called "over-simplified", but it would be a mistake to dismiss it in that way. Particularly important is the help it offers in understanding one's own behaviour. An environmental analysis furthers one's awareness of the sources of one's own conduct. Awareness is particularly important (and only one ignorant of recent work will suppose that it is inconsistent of a behaviourist to mention it) when a rule is extracted from contingencies of reinforcement. St Paul was puzzled: "I had not known lust, except the law had said thou shalt not covet". He presumably meant not that he had not coveted but rather that he had not known that he was doing so or that what he was doing was called coveting or that it was forbidden. But must he then conclude that the law was the source of sin?

Kohlberg is particularly confusing on implicit "rules", and Professor Peters does little to clarify matters. They both seem to be saying that the human species suffered some egregious setback as the result of which it is now the only species which cannot behave until it understands the rules governing its behaviour. Thus, we are told that the behaviour of children "can be influenced by external compulsion and interference much sooner than it can be influenced by offering them rewards and . . . this is no accident, because of the conceptual structure required to see things as rewards" (page 309). It was once necessary that children, like the young of other species, be reinforced by the physical and social consequences of their behaviour before they "saw them as rewards", and it is hard to see why this useful characteristic should have been lost.

Professor Peters is writing as a philosopher—as, indeed, a professor of the philosophy of education. Yet he would have risked a good deal by calling this book *Philosophy and Ethical Development*. It is a psychological study only in the sense that it is critical of psychological solutions to ethical problems. No fresh psychological or philosophical solution emerges.

R. G. Woods and R. St C. Barrow's *An Introduction to Philosophy of Education* (200pp. Methuen, £3.20. Paperback, £1.40) is a textbook for teachers or student teachers. Its aim is to introduce them to philosophy through the theory and application of philosophy of education. The authors assume that the reader has had no previous contact with philosophical methods and their introduction is unbearably patronizing as it labours to explain that philosophy is not something that can be learnt parrot-fashion but the result of careful thinking and constant discussion.

Having given an outline idea of philosophy and stressed that their aim is to encourage philosophical analysis, the authors start, logically enough, with a chapter on the Concept of Education. All theoretical statements and philosophical concepts are illustrated with simple examples designed to explain what they *mean*. The conclusion, however, is that speculation is only of limited value and that the two real keys to education are knowledge and understanding. The remaining chapters on Curriculum, Child Centred Education, Creativity and Conclusion: Theory and Practice apply the philosophy of education to everyday school life. The book ends with a comprehensive bibliography.

Death of a nation

By R. A. Humphreys

GILBERT PHELPS:
Tragedy of Paraguay
238pp and 10 illustrations. Charles Knight. £4.50.

The Paraguayan War of 1864-70, in which the humble peasants of Paraguay held at bay with invincible courage the combined forces of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, was one of the most terrible in the history of Latin America. Its origins were complex. But it need not have occurred had not the vain and arrogant dictator of Paraguay, Francisco Solano López, seeking a place in the sun, challenged first Brazil and then Argentina, to lead his people along a road of serfdom, blood and terror which ended only with the near extinction of the Paraguayan nation. The Allied dead amounted to some 190,000 men, and the effects of the war, both in Argentina and, more particularly, in Brazil, were far-reaching. As for Paraguay, her population was reduced from more than a half to less than a quarter of a million, and of the survivors there were only 28,000 adult males.

Apart from George Thompson's contemporary narrative, *The War in Paraguay*, the only detailed study in English of this appalling conflict is Charles J. Kolinski's *Independence or Death! The Story of the Paraguayan War*, published by the University of Florida Press in 1965. Dr Kolinski's book is based wholly on published materials, and with that of Gilbert Phelps. His method is to compare and conflate such contemporary accounts as those of Thompson, who was one of López's commanders, with R. F. Masterman, of his medical staff, and Richard Burton, who twice visited the Allied battlefields, with Pelham H. Box's outstanding study of the origins of the war, W. E. Barrett's novelesque biography of López and his mistress, Eliza Lynch, with a useful documentary appendix, R. B. Cunninghame Graham's hostile portrait of López, and, of course, Dr Kolinski's scholarly monograph. He appears to be dependent on these later writers, too, both for such archival references as he cites in his notes and for his quotations from, and his use of, contemporary and later literature in Spanish and Portuguese, such, for example, as the writings of the infamous Father Maíz, who was López's chief inquisitor, the Argentine journalist, Hector Varela, and the three young Brazilian soldiers, Juan Centurión, Dionisio Cerqueira and the future Visconde de Taunay.

But what Mr Phelps has done he has done well. Beginning with a backward glance at Paraguay's early history, in which he is inclined to exaggerate the influence of the seventeenth and eighteenth-century "Jesuit fathers in a small part of Paraguay on the character of the Guaraní population as a whole, he is, of course, principally concerned with the reign of Francisco Solano López and the Paraguayan war itself. And whatever his indebtedness to others, he has provided a more comprehensive account of the war than Kolinski's and a more dispassionate assessment of López than is to be found in most writers. The result is a well-balanced, fair-minded, well-written and very readable account of a struggle of which Burton Chitnself observed: "Seldom has such a price impressive been presented to the gaze of the world than this tragedy."

Rules for behaviour

By B. F. Skinner

R. S. PETERS:
Psychology and Ethical Development
A Collection of Articles on Psychological Theories, Ethical Development and Human Understanding
480pp. Allen and Unwin. £7.15.

April Books

Alvar Aalto
KARL FLEIG
522 illustrations. 208 pages. 8×5¾ins. *The World of Art Library.*
Hardcover ISBN 0 500 18148 9 £3.00
Paperback ISBN 0 500 20142 0 £1.95 *April* 1

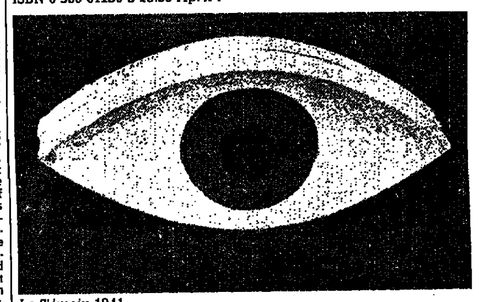
Design for Modern Living
A Practical Guide to Home Furnishing and Interior Design
GERD HATJE AND PETER KASPAR
445 illustrations, 316 in colour and 72 line drawings. 300 pages 11×8¼ins.
ISBN 0 500 01125 7 £8.50 *April* 1

Stage Design
Four Centuries of Scenic Invention
DONALD OENSLAGER
264 illustrations, 64 in colour. 306 pages. 12×9ins.
ISBN 0 500 23209 1 £10.50 *April* 1

Art Since Pop
JOHN A. WALKER
64 pages in colour. 128 pages. 7×4¼ins. *Dolphin Art Books*
Paperback ISBN 0 500 41057 9 95p *April* 7

Symbolism and Art Nouveau
ALASTAIR MACKINTOSH
64 pages in colour. 128 pages. 7×4¼ins. *Dolphin Art Books*
Paperback ISBN 0 500 41055 0 95p *April* 7

London's Docks
JOHN PUDNEY
115 illustrations. 192 pages. 9¼×6¼ins.
ISBN 0 500 01130 3 £5.50 *April* 7



Le Témoin 1941

Man Ray
ROLAND PENROSE
154 illustrations, 20 in colour. 216 pages. 9¼×6¼ins.
Hardcover ISBN 0 500 09102 1 £5.50
Paperback ISBN 0 500 27055 4 £2.95 *April* 14

American Art Since 1900
Revised Edition
BARBARA ROSE
293 illustrations, 40 in colour. 320 pages. 8¼×6ins.
The World of Art Library.
Paperback ISBN 0 500 20067 X £1.95 *April* 21

Planning for Play
LADY ALLEN OF HURTWOOD
Now available for the first time in paperback
176 photographs and plans. 144 pages. 9¼×7¼ins.
ISBN 0 500 27054 6 £2.50 *April* 21

1848 in France
ROGER PRICE
40 illustrations. 180 pages. 8¼×6ins.
Documents of Revolution
Hardcover ISBN 0 500 75004 1 £4.50
Paperback ISBN 0 500 76004 7 £1.95 *April* 28

Magic
The Western Tradition
FRANCIS KING
150 illustrations, 38 in colour. 128 pages. 11×8ins.
Art and Imagination
Hardcover ISBN 0 500 80004 9 £3.95
Paperback ISBN 0 500 81008 7 £1.95 *April* 28

The Story of Decipherment
From Egyptian Hieroglyphic to Linear B
MAURICE POPE
118 illustrations. 216 pages. 10×7¼ins.
The World of Archaeology
ISBN 0 500 78001 3 £4.25 *April* 28

Thames and Hudson

Petals from a florilegium

By Peter Green

DENYS PAGE (Editor):
Supplementum Lyricis Graecis
174pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £5.50.

"Time which antiquates antiquities", wrote Sir Thomas Browne in his *Hydriotaphia*, "and hath an art to make dust of all things, hath yet spared these *minor* Monuments". Indeed, the tattered papyrus scraps from which most of the Greek lyric fragments here assembled are drawn might well be termed—in another of Browne's haunting phrases—"Pyramidally extant", since it is to the dry sand of Egypt that they owe their preservation. The mere fact that since the appearance of Sir Denys Page's *Poetarum Lesbiorum Fragmenta* (1955) and *Poetae Melici Graeci* (1962) enough additional material has been collected to fill another slimmish book is in itself indicative of the key position which papyrology now occupies in classical scholarship. Yet the study of such *disiecta membra* remains a tantalizing business for the most part: brief vivid glimpses into a lost poetic world, isolated stanzas and phrases, half-lines, enigmatic letters. (Those who study the more plentiful non-literary papyri reap a far richer harvest.) Thus on the rare occasions when a substantial literary find turns up, unusual interest tends to be generated.

The careful scaffolding built round these remains by papyrologist and textual critic merely serves to highlight their elusive charm. Rose Macaulay anatomized the pleasure of ruins, and there is, surely (as Pound, for one, knew), a parallel and related pleasure to be extracted from fragments; the opportunities for associative collage are boundless. Translators such as Guy Davenport or Janet Lembke have done exploratory work along these lines, but the field remains wide open. What sort of impact would a first-class creative translation of, say, Nauck's *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta* have upon contemporary literature?

Such questions would not, at first sight, seem to fall within the present editor's province: his proper business, it might be claimed, is to edit fragments for other men to interpret. But how far can the two processes be kept separate? Sir Denys certainly does his best to avoid all improper speculation: his text is nowhere near so adventurous as that, say, of M. L. West's *Iambi et Elegi Graeci*. At times, too, a reader perusing *Supplementum Lyricis Graecis* may marvel at the academic and typographical ingenuity expended on relatively insignificant snippets. Here the prize surely goes to col ii of P Oxy 2803 fr 1, from a group of Stesichorus fragments, which contains nothing legible but one epsilon, one capital alpha (to mark the poem's hundredth line), and a duplicated sign identified by one scholar as part of a coronis, and by another as an antisigma. Two dots at line 14 elicit a comment in Sir Denys's *apparatus criticus*: "*atramenti stilla fortuita ut vid*"—"Apparently an accidental ink-blob". It would be nice to think this was a demure academic joke, but the odds, alas, are against it.

Luckily, by no means all Sir Denys's supplementary items are quite so inscrutable. There are substantial, and intriguing, fragments of poems by Stesichorus and Ibycus—both hitherto very poorly represented in the surviving corpus—on such subjects as the Labours of Heracles or the Greek expedition against Troy (this last with a flattering reference to Polycrates, at whose court on Samos Ibycus spent some time as guest-artist). The most exciting item of all, however, is relegated to a last-minute appendix, and does not even rate a mention in the blurb on the jacket, which was, presumably, run off earlier. This is a forty-line column containing the last thirty-five lines of one *Epode* by Archilochus of Paros (seventh century BC), followed by the first five of a second. The fragment was first published last year by R. Merkelbach and M. L. West in the *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik*, and its survival is largely due to the ingenuity of a Viennese scholar, Anton Fackelmann, to whom the Merkelbach-West *editio princeps* is, most fittingly, dedicated.

Large quantities of used papyrus in ancient Egypt were converted into papier-mâché cartonnage for mummy-casing, and this material would sometimes include former literary texts. Dr Fackelmann has, it appears, developed a process for separating out the original sheets of papyrus by damp-steaming, in an apparatus described by Professor Merkelbach as a *Waschmaschine*. (He has also worked out an equally ingenious method for unrolling carbonized papyrus rolls, first heating them through with electric lamps, then lifting the layer-edges by means of static electricity generated on perspox.) The fragment under discussion is one of the most important literary products, to date, of Fackelmann's *Waschmaschine*.

Though it bears no ascription, its authorship is beyond doubt. The first poem contains a *sphragis* in the form of a reference, by name, to Archilochus's one-time fiancée Neobule, while one line from the second was already known (fr 188 West) before the discovery of this papyrus, and securely identified as Archilochus's work. Both poems, furthermore, are in rare and characteristic Archilochian metres. The first consists of iambic trimeters alternating with dactylo-epitrites (hemiepes + iambic dimeter, printed by Sir Denys, perhaps on grounds of hiatus, as separate lines), a pattern imitated by Horace in *Epode* 11, and known as the "Third Archilochian". The second, a couplet of which the first line is a "Greater Archilochian" (dactylic tetrameter + ithyphallic) and the second an iambic trimeter catalectic, the so-called "Fourth Archilochian Strophe", likewise appears in Horace (*Odes* I, iv).

The subject-matter, finally, is just what we might expect from Archilochus, and confirms Critias's comments on his socially embarrassing habits of poetic self-exposure. The short fragment informs some lady (unnamed, but almost certainly Neobule), in vigorously insulting terms, that she is past her physical prime. The longer passage which precedes it repeats this charge incidentally, but is, for the most part, taken up with a kiss-and-tell account of how the poet made love to Neobule's young sister—a theme which, by its detailed frankness, shocked one of the two original editors into describing Archilochus as "ein schwerer Psychopath", while inspiring the other to label the poem "Last Tango on Paros" (though perhaps "Come into the Garden, Maud" might be equally appropriate).

Since both the beginning and the end of numerous lines have been lost or damaged, some crucial readings remain doubtful. The general sequence of events, however, remains clear enough. We begin, *in medias rebus*, with a characteristic exchange of dialogue. The girl makes a protest—loyal but lukewarm—on behalf of her sister. Archilochus replies that young men have various sexual resources, not all of which involve "that sacred affair" or "sacred treasure", τὸ θεῖον χρῆμα, a splendidly ambiguous phrase, not necessarily synonymous with marriage. There follow allusions to coming under a fence, and through a gate or doorway; also to staying in a grassy garden. Whether this is coy sexual metaphor or prosaic fact, or possibly both (one suggestion has Archilochus approach the girl by breaking into the precinct of Hera) remains uncertain: the papyrus, infuriatingly, has gaps at precisely the most inconvenient points. It would, surely, delight the shade of Archilochus to know that considerable private discussion has been rife among savants attempting to determine, in the name of scholarship, whether his love-making on this occasion involved (by his own account) coitus interruptus, anal intercourse, or mere petting to climax. *Double-entendre* can be found almost anywhere by those with a thesis to prove, and unless a second copy of the poem should surface, this weighty problem must remain unsolved—though all in all the third alternative best suits Archilochus's surviving words.

This substantial and charming fragment is not only a precious addition to our surviving collection of Greek lyric poetry: it also illustrates, in a dramatic fashion, the perils and temptations which await any editor of such material. However cautious he may be, a point comes at which his function insensibly passes beyond textual scrutiny into the sphere of aesthetic discrimination. But where is the line to be drawn? Sir Denys is not the man for rash conjectures, here or anywhere. All his work is stamped by a blend of high philological erudition and robust, if at times prosaic, common sense. In a book like this, these qualities leave one, all too often, with a sense of frustration. In particular, far more alternative readings and supplements should have found a place in the *apparatus*.

When two debated letters can change the essence of a poetic text, this is no mere academic complaint. What were the girl's final words to Archilochus about her sister? Here it is not merely a gap that abides our question, but near-illegible letters, variously interpreted, π-νθ— or ποιη—? Grief (whose?) or making (what?)? And should the mood be imperative or indicative? Neobule is described as πέπειρα, over-ripe: but time has destroyed the verb, accompanying [illegible] Archilochus will do s[illegible] you ask", but does he [illegible] her (φελσομαι), obey her [illegible] and what is she asking [illegible] pour a libation [illegible] uncertainty can one [illegible] At the moment of [illegible] reacts, in some way, [illegible] how remains impossible [illegible] mine. Even Sir Denys's [illegible] *apparatus* hints, here [illegible] the interpretative and [illegible] inherent in the text [illegible] that text itself has [illegible] snatched from oblivion [illegible] miracle of modern [illegible] grateful, much less [illegible] ask for more?

A New Epode by Archilochus

[P. Colon. Inv. 7511, ed. R. Merkelbach and M. L. West, *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 14 (1974) 97-112. In my tentative translation I have derived much enlightenment from their readings and conjectures at points where the text remains uncertain. I am also much indebted to various suggestions, published and unpublished, by A. Allen, I. Ebert, M. Gronewald, L. Koenen, G. D. Lebek, H. Lloyd-Jones, G. Luppe, M. Marcovich, D. L. Page, I. Rea, B. Snell and M. Treu.]

"... keeping your hands right off.
Best to try for a love that's returned --

"And if you're impatient, if your heart drives you forward,
There's somebody here in our house
Is out of her mind for you:

"A delicate, sweet young girl—and, the way I see her,
Flawless, just perfect. It's true
You've made her unhappy: but still—"

Such were her words, and this the answer I gave her:
"Daughter of Amphimedo—
That noble lady of blessed

"Memory, tucked away now in the dank earth's clasp—
Young men know many delights
Of the Love-goddess, quite apart

"From that sacred affair: one such can serve our needs.
These matters will you and I
Discuss at our leisure when

"Darkness draws down, the two of us together.
Spare you I will, as you ask,
Consumed though I am with desire:

"Ah, let me creep under your fence, pass in through the wicket—
Sweetheart, don't grudge me that:
I'll stay outside on the lawn

"In the garden. And get this clear: Neobule's finished
For me. Any man who wants
Can have her—she's ripe fruit now.

"The bloom of her maidenhead faded, vanished away
The charm she used to possess:
Silly bitch, she could never say 'No'.

"An object-lesson in Not Overstepping The Limits,
Strictly, now, for the birds.
May sweet God in heaven never

"Stick me with such a woman for wife, to make me
A neighbourhood laughing-stock!
Ah darling, it's you I want—

"You're never disloyal or double-dealing. It's she
Who's too sharp for my comfort, makes
More friends than are healthy. I'm scared

"What may come if I crowd and bed her—the bitch in the proverb
Dropping her children blind
Or before their proper time."

So much I said, then took the girl's hand and laid her
Down in a riot of flowers
With a soft cloak as coverlet,

Cradling her neck in the crook of my arm, and soothed
The fear that sprang to her eyes,
The eyes of a startled fawn,

Caressing her breasts with my hands, but gently, gently,
A soft assault to reveal
The sweet flesh of her youth,

And embraced her beautiful body, touched it all over,
And let the white strength of me come
While stroking her yellow hair.

Peter Green

The morals of the majority

By Hugh Lloyd-Jones

J. DOVER:
eek Popular Morality in the Time
Plato and Aristotle
pp. Oxford: Blackwell. £6.50.

best study of Greek word order; best commentary on a play of stophanes (*The Clouds*) and the introduction to Aristophanic edy; part of the best commentary on Thucydides and a masterly t sketch of that writer; the of that the authorship of a num of surviving speeches by Greek ors is wholly uncertain; a school ion of Theocritus that no expert afford to neglect. All these gs stand to the credit of K. J. er, who in scholarly achievement s the Hellenists of his generation in this country. To the general der, at least, *Greek Popular ality in the Time of Plato and totle* is more important than of these, for it makes a contrion of fundamental importance the understanding of Greek cs. All quotations appear in rate and felicitous translation; cal terms are given in Greek ten in English letters but are r left unexplained.

ost existing studies of Greek cs have been based upon poetry philosophy; some take into unt law and legal arguments. fessor Dover has made a new rture by basing his study on investigation of the ethical prepositions revealed by the writers he 150 or so Athenian political forensic speeches that we pos. He has made use of comedy, uding some specimens of the Comedy which strictly speakfall outside his period; he has e a limited use of tragedy, and ry little use of epitaphs. He rs the period between the birth lato in 428 BC and the death of totle in 322 BC; nearly all the ence is Athenian. He has reced the use of law and legal epts, of poetry before his period of the philosophers. Since philohy is *ex hypothesi* non-popular, choice is justified. Yet there ome places where he might have itted evidence from a philoso, especially Aristotle, who is so h closer to ordinary Greek ethics Plato; when he tells us that as failed to find in his period nce for the existence of youthdealism, a reference to the famcharacterization of young men he second book of Aristotle's oric might have been in place.

the general excellence of this is evident, since speeches added to political assemblies or to citizen juries, and plays, parrly comedies, performed at c festivals before large audi may safely be assumed to al to moral notions which the rity of ordinary people find table. The advantage gained is initial choice of method is greater still by Professor 's familiarity with the whole of his material, the care he ys takes to bear in mind the context of a passage he makes of, and the rare honesty and igence used in making his tions. The clarity of the style es the precision of the thought; hough the structure of the book res some effort to grasp, the nts can be mastered with comively little difficulty. The y has not been attained at the of over-simplification; where, often, two or more attitudes he same question are found g the sources, Professor Dover e trusted to give each of them ue. There are few footnotes and any references to other books; yet this is a work of consum learning.

e first chapter lists the sources explains how they should be preted, and the second nes the vocabulary used to s moral notions; the remainfour classify moral attitudes ding to the various factors by they are conditioned. To know a particular phenomenon is one must study the table of nts at the beginning and be to supplement it by using the Professor Dover never falls trap of studying words but ngs; and he never makes the of studying Greek morality in its own terms. We find red here the questions we, as readers, want to ask.

se questions are answered from a point of view more sympathetic to the Greeks than that of several recent studies. It does not matter if an inferior writer judges and condemns them from the standpoint of a somewhat simple evangelical Christianity; but even so good a scholar as A. W. H. Adkins seems to survey them from the fixed base of a dogmatic Kantianism. Professor Dover is not so innocent, as he tells us in the preface, as to advocate a return to "Hellenism"; but he clearly believes that Greek ethics contain much that is of value, and thinks an understanding of the subject can be of practical use to us in the shaping of our own attitudes. He offers no general summary of the characteristics that most differentiate the ethics of the Greeks from those of others; but he often compares Greek with Christian and with other modern attitudes, often to the advantage of the former. He reminds us that what is nowadays taken to be Christian doctrine is often very unlike the doctrine of the Gospels, or even of the Church until comparatively recent times. Not all Christian readers will be pleased at being reminded of what Christ actually said about divorce (Matthew v, 27-32 and xix, 1-12), or at being told that strife between their own sects has been the product of distinctive features of their own religion.



Sarcophagus with mourning women (mid fourth century), found in the royal burial-cave at Sidon: from A. W. Lawrence's Greek Architecture *(Pelican History of Art, Penguin Books, third edition, 1973).*

Professor Dover does not relate the ethical attitudes of the Greeks to the religion and world outlook that lie behind them. Yet the ethical attitudes that he reveals seem to me very much those that might have been expected in a civilization grounded on the religion delineated in my book *The Justice of Zeus*. That book has scandalized some readers, accustomed as good liberals to concentrate on the development of Greek civilization, because of its emphasis on the static element. I doubt whether Professor Dover is scandalized; he can speak of "the slow pace at which Athenian society evolved". He is perfectly aware (and so am I) that from one point of view the pace at which Athenian civilization evolved during the fifth and fourth centuries may be thought rapid; yet in the context which he speaks in he is entirely right.

How, then, are Greek ethics different from those of other peoples? First, the attitude of the Homeric hero who wished to excel others and to win honour during life and fame after it continues to be maintained, after a fashion, by any person of proper self-respect, even in the age of Athenian democracy. So far from turning the other cheek, the ordinary Greek, even during the fourth century, wished to benefit his friends and harm his enemies. In the name of his city he might risk his life in a fight to protect the interests of his neighbour; but he did not love his neighbour as himself, and he would not have recognized as neighbour any who was not a fellow-citizen, or at least a Greek. Like other Greeks the Athenians assigned the greatest importance to the rule of law; but they assumed that within the law each man would pursue his own self-interest, so that failures and misfits had no excuse to hold up their hands in horror at the successes won by others. Professor Dover does not quote Burckhardt, but he is well aware of the importance of contests and competitions in Greek life which Burckhardt, probably following Nietzsche, so strongly emphasized.

Yet Professor Dover is also well aware, as some recent students of the subject have not been, that even in the earliest Greek documents we know the uninhibited self-seeking of human beings is already restrained not only by political and social sanctions, but by ethical doctrines closely linked with a religious belief. Even in early times the general terms of ethical commendation which applied originally, and still frequently apply, to goodness in war may also imply goodness of another sort: even in early times military virtues are not the only virtues which we find commended. Not only shame but guilt also is important in Greek ethics, even in the Homeric poems. The chief demand made of men by gods not primarily interested in human welfare was indeed that they shall pay the honour due to them; but from an early date the supreme god demanded as part of the honour due to him that men be just towards one another.

There was, it is true, by no means the same certainty about the consequences of evil-doing that has prevailed in Christian societies. Zeus was thought in the end to punish the evil-doer, if not in his own person, then in those of his descendants. The purpose of the gods, and particularly of Zeus, was thought of as inscrutable; apparently inexplicable deaths and disasters might be due to an inherited guilt of which even the victims themselves were unaware.

We can trace during the historical period the rise of the belief that in the next world the dead were rewarded or punished by the gods; but not all men held this opinion, and not all who did were agreed about the nature of the divine judgment. The gods were not merciful, and faith and hope were not virtues, but attitudes that might lead to disaster. The gods were just; but their justice did not hold out to mankind the sort of comfort Christianity would later offer. Greece is a country where man finds it desperately hard to make a living, and Greek religion and ethics make for hardness. Professor Dover finds that during the period he examines Greeks were already aiming at the self-sufficiency and invulnerability to fortune later pursued by the great philosophical systems of the Hellenistic age.

The Greeks credited their gods with terrible power, yet felt that provided one did not provoke them one could maintain a friendly, though in most cases a distant, relationship. Men did not blame the gods for ruling the universe in their own interest and not in men's; but men had their own dignity, and on occasion might show greater magnanimity than gods. They did not feel it necessary to prostrate themselves in abject submission to the divine will like Orientals, at least before Plato. Great heroes were prone to run the risk of seeming to compete with gods and so suffer annihilation, demonstrating their heroism in the very moment of destruction. Ordinary men judged themselves by less exalted standards; they constantly praised "safe thinking"—a basic rendering of the term *sophrosyne* that is often more helpful than the renderings "prudence" or "moderation". Men had to bear in mind the limitations attached to the human condition; they could draw comfort from remembering that they shared these with many others. Between the extremes of Manichaean belief in the wickedness of the world and the fatuous self-complacency of Rousseauite utopian optimism they in their notion of humanity steered a middle course.

Greek ethics were in general more intellectualist than ours. Actions were judged not by the intentions of the doers but by their results. No Greek would have said "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever"; the Greeks were not tolerant of the well-meaning idiot. Professor Dover brings this out with full force, yet rightly warns against thinking that the Greek intellectualization of virtue was complete. The Greeks understood that one might know what one ought to do, but be prevented by one's emotions from acting on one's knowledge; Euripides's Medea and Phaedra provide classic instances. Illness, madness or erotic passion, which they conceived of as an illness, might carry one away.

Professor Dover believes that Christian attitudes have distorted the view taken of Greek notions about moral responsibility by modern scholars, including some who cannot be accused of conscious Christian bias. Belief in eternal punishment, he argues, combined with belief in divine justice has caused Christians to demand that no man should be punished for an action for which he can claim not to be morally responsible, and therefore to demand a high degree of certainty in the assignment of such responsibility. This attitude has affected the attitude of modern law-courts, which are often conceived not so much as protecting society as dealing with the prisoner as his good or bad conduct merits.

Athenian juries, he points out, seem to have cared less about the moral guilt or innocence of the defendant than about the good or bad results for the community that will follow from his condemnation or acquittal. The Greeks, he thinks, were far less confident about assigning moral responsibility than we tend to be; and since the concepts of determinism and free-will were not formulated, even by philosophers, before the Hellenistic age, many of the considerations that play a part in modern discussions of this topic were for them not operative.

Every reader of Greek forensic speeches must be struck by the attitude of Greek juries which Professor Dover here describes; at times one is even reminded of the proceedings of "people's" courts behind the iron curtain. But, as Professor Dover himself points out, the guilt or innocence of the accused is by no means a matter of indifference; sometimes a speaker warns the jury against neglecting this factor in its eagerness to bring in the verdict most beneficial to the Athenian people. Morality was certainly one factor in the decisions of the courts; here, as in other places, the gods might be said to be its guardians. Even the law of the demos was subordinate to the divine law, as the countrymen of the author of the *Antigone* did not forget. But it is even more important to bear in mind that even if a man was not held *morally* responsible for his actions, he was still held responsible for them.

In Homer a human action is often prompted by a god, and a man who has come to regret something he has done may "save face", as Agamemnon does in his apology to Achilles in the nineteenth book of the *Iliad*, by claiming that the god and not he is responsible. But in such cases the man cannot avoid the consequences of his act; the god's share in responsibility does not annihilate that of the human author. Professor Dover has argued (in the *Hellenic Journal* for 1973) that scholars have overrated the importance of moral responsibility in Aeschylus's *Agamemnon*. But whatever degree of guilt may attach to Agamemnon personally, there can be no doubt that the guilt inherited from his father Atreus is the determining factor in his miserable end; even if Agamemnon is not guilty, he is responsible, and his responsibility has a moral element.

If law and justice are to be maintained, human beings have to regard themselves as being responsible for their actions, whatever doubts and uncertainties may attach to their efforts to determine guilt in any given case. Yet a powerful movement starting in the eighteenth century and reaching its climax in our own time seeks to weaken or abolish the concept of responsibility; its attempt to blame "society" for crime is reinforced by the use of psychology to beg moral questions. The Greeks were better aware of the difficulty of fixing moral responsibility than the adherents of dogmatic systems have allowed themselves to be. Yet their insistence that a man must be held responsible for his actions, whether or not he is guilty in the sense in which we use the word, is not further from Christianity than it is from Rousseauism.

END OF DROUGHT
RUTH PITTER

Her first collection of poems since *Poems 1926-1966*.
Ruth Pitter was created a companion of Literature in 1974.
£2.00 (March 27)

THE KING, THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE
a study of Edward VII
KINLEY ROBY

This important new biography traces Edward VII's relationship with the Press — one which had a profound influence on his relationship with the Nation. It examines, through extensive quotations from various contemporary publications, the images fashioned by Edward by journalists, artists and others; the author then contrasts the private reality with the public myths.

Whilst Edward emerges in his later life as a powerful personal force on his time, it is clearly shown that his attitides and behaviour were influenced by the Press's endeavours to make him conform to a universally acceptable image — as prince, king and perfect country gentlemen. In turn Edward's reign altered the public's attitude towards the rôle of the monarchy during a period of profound political and social change.

Kinley Roby is an associate professor of English at Northeastern University, Boston (Massachusetts).

Royal 8vo, 335 pages, illustrated with contemporary cartoons, £6.50 (March 27)

BARRIE & JENKINS

The American Prison Business
JESSICA MITFORD
'an informative and stimulating book . . . puts forward reasoned arguments springing from anger and compassion'
Tony Parker, The Times Literary Supplement
'Ms Mitford is not only a good writer but an extremely good publicist . . . she is guaranteed a much wider audience than the title suggests because her conclusions apply to any prison system.'
Malcolm Dean, The Guardian
£4.50

Ugly Rumours
TOBIAS WOLFF
'Ugly Rumours *is Tobias Wolff's first novel, and a very impressive one. Using his own experience of four years in the Mekong Delta, Wolff has produced an account of the American army and of the Vietnamese war that is both funny and savage . . . The characterisation is quiet, subtle and assured, and the action skilfully handled.*'
The Financial Times
£3.25

Popular Protest and Public Order
Six Studies in British History, 1790-1920
JOHN STEVENSON and ROLAND QUINAULT
'The book is valuable source material on subjects that have not been closely examined.'
The Sunday Times
'Its six original studies . . . manage to avoid the tendency to romanticise violence . . . The editors' introduction provides an excellent, concise summary of the issues involved in the study of threats to public order.'
The Economist
£5.25

Married to Melanesia
MURIEL JONES
'a good read . . . entertainingly written . . . Mrs Jones's humour comes through clearly' Church Times
'Her tale is both charming and challenging.'
The Liverpool Daily Post
£3.50 10 illustrations

GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN

TLS Commentary

The Progress of Prying

It was while living in Nice
That she began the diaries called
"The Nice Diaries".

Now that "The Nasty Diaries"
Have been discovered
In an attic in Norfolk
We know what "Nice" means.

We know of course what "Nasty" means.
Although her penmanship is so bad
That editors have not yet established
A definitive text,
We know that "Nasty"
Is not a lake in Finland.

Floods of light are about to be cast
Where hitherto there was no darkness.

D. J. Enright

A second Sidney

And when Sunn like yow in yowrself yow show
Let me the point be about whc yow gow

Sounds familiar? (But it can't be Donne, who knew about Copernicus. . . .) Guess no further: it's our brand-new Elizabethan poet, Robert Sidney, younger brother of Sir Philip, and the week's good news is that the autograph manuscript of his works has now made its way into the British Library and is on view there.

This astounding collection, by far the largest in the hand of any Elizabethan poet, first turned up at a sale in 1848, passed through a couple of booksellers' catalogues, acquiring along the way a false attribution to Robert Dudley (the wrong Earl of Leicester), and then vanished until stumbled on by P. J. Croft and announced by him in *Autograph Poetry in the English Language* (1973). Who the previous owner was neither Mr Croft, nor Sotheby's, who failed to sell it in November (it was bought in at £28,000), nor the British Library, who have acquired it with grants from the Pilgrim and Radcliffe Trusts, are saying; in any case, it is now where it belongs, in its modest nineteenth-century binding, doubtless to be the subject of many learned monographs and scholarly editions.

There are thirty-five sonnets, interspersed with twenty-odd songs, in diverse meters. The poems seem to be fairly late drafts, though many are extensively corrected. Perhaps because he was never satisfied with them the poems were neither published nor even circulated in manuscript, but the whole notebook seems to have been given to the Countess of Pembroke, Jonson's "subject of al verse". There is only an ambiguous contemporary reference by Chapman to suggest that Robert Sidney was known as a poet. Robert's career closely followed Sir Philip's, his elder by eight years. After Christ Church, he travelled abroad. When the Dutch (by England's aid) rose against the Spaniards, he too fought, and was on the fatal field of Zutphen; thereafter he was for some years governor of Flushing, and it is perhaps in this period that the poems were written, for they are full of the pains of separation from Penshurst in Kent and

the lady that doth rest
neer Medway's sandy bed.

There are the usual plaints—"Yow that take pleasure in your crewlty"—and some in unfamiliar manners:

A poor wretch
But your wretch
whome misery so driueth
as oncly that he liueth
his sense of paine doth show.

The Pilgrim who asks the Lady

By what tokens how should I
Your knight from others know?

must be that same one with cockle hat and shoon that Ophelia sings of.

Only a few snatches have yet been published: Sotheby's gave a tantalizing list of first lines (Sonnet 17: "The endless Alchymist, with blinded will". "Upon a Snufkin": "Goe happy furres the hands preserue"). As the book lies in its case two more pieces are revealed. One, in a fairly legible hand, is obligingly transcribed:

Falsehood: how long did I yowr stings endure
And lazer-like no sence had of yowr blows
While yow not fearrd wrought my close overthrows
And I deaf to all dowbts did sleep secure.

The facing page, not transcribed, is impenetrable to the untrained eye. Burghley, too, complained that Sidney had "no reason to put him to such paines as you doo to read your ciphres" and urged him either to "wryte a better hand . . . or let some other wryte for you". To Mr Croft, charitably, his hand shows his "tense energy". It's too soon yet for any judgment, and even if a tiny voice wonders just how good a poet he is, it scarcely matters: any scraps are welcome from the golden age, and this is a rich and wholly unexpected treasure.

Joseph Conrad on TV

Says the accomplished
actor, so resembling
those profiles, those intense
sharp-bearded portraits
with the famous
lonely eyes, 'As you
might feel your lungs,
your heart, your liver,
I could feel my brain, yes,
often when I wrote
it was my brain I felt
but could not hold it'.

Conrad on Omnibus
to tell the world
what Shaw once said
so unforgettably
'Your books won't do!'...
A spotlit maestro, brilliant
in studio gloom, he
chain-smokes, brushing ash
urbanely from a period suit
and still insisting
'I could feel my brain,
it was my brain
I felt' as if such words
might cut the lights
and end it, end it.

John Mole

Positive benefits

Uncertainties in the art market in general have not touched photography at all. It gains at every sale; and next Wednesday, March 19, Sotheby's Belgravia will be holding the first sale in this country of "Contemporary Photographic Images". It is a benefit auction for the Photographers' Gallery. The catalogue lists 101 items and more are still coming in. Everything has been given by photographers or friends of the gallery. Viewing begins, as usual, three days in advance, but attendance at the sale is by invitation only as the auction room holds only 250 people. It is going to be a very interesting event, not least for Sotheby's.

The occasion will show what sort of support there is for the gallery, and also just what kind of market there now is for contemporary photography. Victorian photography has nostalgic overtones, quite irrelevant to the unique language of the medium. This sale on the other hand contains masterpieces of modern photography: "Aspens, New Mexico" from Ansel Adams, "Stonehenge" from Bill Brandt, "Ahmedabad" from Cartier-Bresson, "Harlem 1967" from Leonard Freed—shown in the first exhibition at the gallery in January 1971—"Nude with Shotgun" from Les Krims, "Renée avec un col de fourrure", taken in E... Lartigue, Arn... "Picasso", Irving P... and such novelties; "William Burroughs" ... of William Burro... colour Polaroid ... There is a great deal ... buying or not.

The generosity of ... is recognition enough ... the gallery. It has ... sistently lively ... tions since its found... still is the only pla... imports which ... either do not know ... sell. It is, in a way, ... photographic educ... country, and the Ar... getting a great deal ... its support grant.

However, the g... managed to pay off ... incurred when it wa... Hence the sale. Maj... ing up are an Arnold ... spective (April 23-M... ICA lecture by ... 21), Irving Penn fo... October, and early ... great Czech Soudek ... outstanding Mexic... Alvárez Bravo—all w... giddy bidding dow... Street.



Colette, by Irving Penn: for sale at Sotheby's (see ...

Isis cream

Percy Bysshe Shelley and Harold Wilson aren't often to be found on the one list of names; but one list of names where they will be found is that of the "Famous Men" of University College, Oxford, where Shelley, as we know, was a very difficult undergraduate and Mr Wilson a promising young Fellow. These lists are an enjoyably elitist feature of A. R. Woolley's *Clarendon Guide to Oxford*, a third edition of which has just been published by the Oxford University Press, price 95p for 154 informative, pocketable pages, plus a map, plus pictures of the insides and outsides of colleges, plus several blank pages at the end, ready, it may be, for the outraged marginalia of visitors who don't like the new co-ed Oxford or its architecture (very good, judging by the illustrations in the *Guide*).

Sexism isn't quite dead in the *Guide*, though: it's noticeable that whereas the men's colleges all get their lists of "Famous Men", the women's colleges have lists of "Well-known Members"; a cagey insurance, this, against a unisex future. Bringing these lists up to date must obviously test the nerve of any editor, who is sure to be criticized for being either too hard or too soft on the living when inviting them to mount d... alongside their select ... —many of whom, it has ... mitted, would be even ... without the occasional ... guidance on their achie...

Politicians, it goes wit... do well, Mr Wilson ... most other men or ... or dead, since he appe... both Fellow and under... Jesus); Michael Foot ... surviving Famous Me... ham; Edward Heath is ... effortlessly extensive ... garet Thatcher, Shirley ... Barbara Castle all ... Well-Known Members ... or St Hugh's.

It is harder, of course ... literary alumni quite ... ally, but there are some ... additions to the roll: ... Exeter, Graves and L... John's, Lady Antonia ... LMH, and William ... Brasenose—not every... a literary college ... ends, give or take Fu... Walter Pater, John B... Morgan, John Middleto... Mr Golding. A good ... which might just set ... ing comparatist ... collegiate echoes ... *Epicurean* and Lord ...

Cambridge and the real world

By Robert Solow

...AUG: ...bridge Revolution: Success ...? ...The Institute of Economic ...Paperback, £1.50.
...PASINETTI: ...and Income Distribution ...Economic Theory ...ambridge University Press.

...king economists think of ... as members of a species ... scientists and engineers. ... is comforting for their ... of course; but there is ... in it too. Your average ...al economist spends a lot ...oking at numbers and try... ...re out why they are what ... and not different. Why ...ales down just so much ...er more nor less, why are ...es at their current level, ... relation between this ...nd that industry's profits? ... to understand and inter... ...ast and present numbers ...o learn to adapt to the ... that drives them, or, per... ...ange it.

...ation between workaday ... and academic economic ...ot simple or transparent, ...the insider. Much of the ... literature—including ... the most prestigious— ... very abstract level. Its ...ossible relation to the ... the working economist ...ote or dubious. The ... tenuously related to ...rs that we actually ...e assumptions may be ... downright ridiculous; ...g is sometimes extra... ...ifficult, and the results ...atty meagre.

...ive in hope. There have ...erful occasions when ...made all the difference ... to practice. The Keyne... ...ion is a great example. ... argue about "what ...ly meant", but that is ...point. The "model"— ...ed picture—of the eco... ...he profession developed ... sometimes obscure ...*eory of Employment, In*... *Money* is now the daily ...cy analysis in Ministries ... company research de... ...and trade union head... ... over the capitalist

...e other, less widely ...mples of the influence of ... practice. The invention, ...d elaboration of linear ...near programming by ...ians and economists pro... ...ol that is now used in ... private and public, in ...ces and many contexts.

...ng economists read the ... journals. They know that ... a "Cambridge school" ... main figures are Joan ..., Nicholas Kaldor, Piero ...igi Pasinetti and others, in ...e University and elsewhere, and which for twenty years—dear God!—has been carrying on an attack on mainstream economic theory, sometimes rather inaccurately described as being centred in Cambridge, Massachusetts, particularly at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One supposes that the working economists are entertained, may even sometimes take sides. What is remarkable about this great tempest, however, is that it has no connexion with the practice of economics. If the debated points of mainstream — "neoclassical" — theory were officially declared to be overthrown tomorrow, hardly anyone, perhaps no one, who is actually doing economics would do anything differently.

One could pass this off as just another example of the peculiar relation between theory and practice in economics, except that it really is a little odd for so much thunder, a revolution no less, to provide so little rain. What kind of revolution is it that can be so public, so sure of its own deep significance, and yet so empty of things to say to the troops? It is not easy to convey the sense or flavour of the thing. Mark Blaug in *The Cambridge Revolution* argues, and I think he is right, that the fundamental purpose and source of energy is ideological, not scientific. He is referring to the Cambridge school, but it is fair to say that the response from the orthodox side shares that characteristic a little.

Perhaps it should also be remembered that Cambridge economists are heir to a great tradition. The line of Marshall, Pigou, Robertson and Keynes made Cambridge, it is fair to say, the world-centre of economics, great figures like Wicksell and Walras notwithstanding. In the past thirty years or so, the centre of gravity has shifted to the United States not because Americans are any better or any worse at economics than anyone else but because there are so many of them. The literature of the controversy has an air of putting the barbarians in their places, which may account for the emblematic use of Keynes's name even when it makes no sense. Whether this is so or not, of course, has no bearing on the validity of the arguments, but it may account for some of the steam.

The main battle is over the theory of profits and capital, so the obvious place to begin is with a capsule summary of mainstream teaching on that subject. There are at least three different kinds and sources of profit. One is monopoly profit, that part of a seller's income that would disappear if there were many other sellers in the market. There is no great dispute about monopoly profit. A second component of profit, which may be positive or negative, is what accrues to the capitalist firm as the residual bearer of the unhedgeable uncertainties of economic life. In an unexpectedly bad year, when all the contractual incomes are paid out, the capitalist firm may be left holding the bag; in a good year there will be a fat profit. The business cycle is only the largest of those risks, but there are others. There does not appear to be much dispute about this sort of profit.

The third component of profit is the routine return to capitalist firms under tranquil conditions in the absence of monopoly. The mainstream literature often identifies this last part of profit with interest. The revolution is about the determinants of profit (or interest) in this sense. "Determinants" in this context means quantitative determinants. The question is: why is the rate of profit 10 or 15 per cent a year and not much higher or lower? The question is not: why do profits exist at all? Those are different, if related, questions, and the real dispute is about the first, not the second.

Mainstream economics argues something like this. Existing bits of plant and equipment earn current returns that are called "rentals" to emphasize that they are a price paid for the use of capital equipment for a year. (Since actual capital equipment is usually bolted down and committed to a particular firm, there is an artificial simplification involved here.) The size of the rental will depend mainly on the amount of equipment available, on its technical capacity to produce salable products, on the other costs associated with production, and on the price for which the final product can be sold. Some of these things will in turn depend on the size of the rentals of capital goods, so there are "simultaneous equations" to be solved, but that complication can be handled. So let us imagine we know how to find out the rentals.

Capital goods are themselves produced and sold at a price. That price depends mainly on the cost of producing plant and equipment, and on the demand for them by firms (which in turn depends largely on the ability of the equipment to generate rentals). Once we have the annual rental earned by a particular kind of equipment, we can deduct depreciation and similar costs, express this net yield as a fraction of the purchase price of the equipment, and so we have a rate of return or rate of profit.

Since many investors have liquid purchasing power at their disposal and will place it only in those assets that earn the highest rate of return available, we can imagine that in a tranquil market all assets will eventually earn much the same rate of return, at least after allowance for riskiness, and other non-pecuniary advantages and disadvantages. This common value can be called the going rate of profit (or interest). If the investing class finds the going rate of profit too low for its taste, it may balk at investing. In the first instance, the result is likely to be recession and unemployment. If we are prepared to suppose that public expenditure, say, will reliably fill the gap and maintain a steady volume of employment, then we can tell a story in which a reduction of investment eventually makes capital goods scarce, which generates higher rentals and a higher rate of profit. Analogously, a very high rate of profit will attract a lot of investment, make capital equipment plentiful, lead to lower rentals and a lower rate of profit. Where the rate of profit (interest) eventually settles is made, in mainstream theory, to depend on the preferences of investors and savers, and on the alternative forms of wealth available to them. The modern "life-cycle" theory is perhaps the best simple description of this process, with or without the intervention of the corporation.

This is a simplification of a simplification; but it is a story that can, evidently, lead to the notion of an equilibrium rate of profit. This is the story that the Cambridge school particularly wants to attack.

Mostly—or so it seems to the defenders of mainstream theory—the Cambridge school has gone after peripheral aspects of the profit-cum-interest story, and left its centre untouched. For instance, they have scored points off the neoclassical school's loose tendency to speak as if there is some real substance called "capital", and to argue as if more "capital" will be found always to be associated with lower rates of interest. It turns out that it is in general impossible to give rigorous meaning to such assertions. The mainstream replies that this is only a crude simplification made for the purpose of applying the theory to real numbers, and so it has to be judged pragmatically and not by the standards of rigorous analysis. Their opponents rejoin that more than mere empirical work has been made to hang on the profit story.

Perhaps the best way to give some feeling for all this is to summarize the alternative profit story that seems to be favoured by the Cambridge school. I say "seems" because it is not clear that any or all of the members take this story seriously, though it is the only one that has been elaborated.

Suppose as an empirical matter that no part of wage incomes is saved, and that half of profit incomes is saved, and the other half spent on consumption. Suppose also that the real forces in the economy are such that in the long run its aggregate output will grow at 3 per cent a year. Now if long-run equilibrium for this economy means—either by definition or by deduction from other premises—that capital and output, or profit and output, must grow at the same rate, then it already follows that the only candidate for the "long-run equilibrium rate of profit" is 6 per cent a year. Because only then can aggregate profits be 6 per cent of the value of capital, so aggregate saving or investment can be 3 per cent of the stock of capital, which will just make the stock of capital grow at 3 per cent a year.

Why is this story interesting? (It is, by the way, compatible with the neoclassical story, given the assumptions about saving; but it is, of course, a specially restricted version.) What appears to make it attractive is that it says that the rate of profit is entirely independent of the technological productivity of capital equipment. A modern industrial capitalist economy and a hypothetical neolithic capitalist economy would necessarily have the same equilibrium rate of profit if only their capitalists consumed the same fraction of their profits, and their natural rates of growth were the same. Why does this result matter? Here Professor Blaug's inference is the same as mine: the Cambridge school believes that the association of the rate of profit with the technological productivity of machinery and equipment is an important part of an apology for private capitalism. It sounds as if capitalists are entitled to their profits because it is "their" plant and equipment that makes the volume of production as large as it is.

There may be some slight historical justification for this view, though Professor Blaug, who is an authentic expert on the history of economic thought, is furious at the vulgarization of history on which it rests. But it is surely pointless in the contemporary professional context. No modern mainstream economist would think that the standard profit story justifies capitalism—even a more nearly competitive capitalism than the one we have got. In fact, mainstream economic theory has gone to some lengths to elaborate the proposition that whatever desirable properties a competitive economy possesses are relative to the initial—and therefore the terminal—distribution of wealth and property, and in no way confer a seal of ethical approval on that distribution.

It is worth pursuing this line of thought further. In one famous version of the Cambridge story, Professor Kaldor allows some fraction of wage incomes to be saved, so long as it is a smaller fraction than is saved from profits. This leads to a theory of the long-run equilibrium rate of profit, but in this version of the theory the technological characteristics of capital equipment continue to play a role. In another famous essay, reprinted in *Growth and Income Distribution*, Dr Pasinetti "corrected" Professor Kaldor. In fact, he changed the assumptions slightly.

Suppose that saving behaviour is referred not to types of income but to types of people: castes, almost. There is one caste of pure capitalists, whose income is entirely from property, and who save, say, half of it. There is another caste of prolos who work for wages: but since they also save a (smaller) fraction of their incomes they must

Karl Mannheim
1893-1947

We have just published The Sociology of Karl Mannheim by Gunter Remmling (£4.95), an important intellectual biography of Karl Mannheim, perhaps the most important sociologist and social thinker this century. Károly Mannheim spanned three cultural traditions: Hungarian, German, and British. His awareness of the human predicament lead Middleton Murry to see him as a man of almost heroic proportions, his cosmopolitanism brought him into contact with scholars like Georg Lúkacs, Edmund Husserl and Herbert Read. Although a seminal thinker, Mannheim's influence has always been hampered by the fact that political situations forced him out of two countries before he found refuge here. His work, however, is unique and quite vital to the future of the social sciences.

ROUTLEDGE & KEGAN PAUL
68 Carter Lane London EC4V 5EL

Samuel Palmer a biography
By Raymond Lister
The first fully scale biography since 1892. It offers a sensitive appreciation of Palmer's qualities as a man and artist, and it is based on long acquaintance with the social milieu in which he lived, moved and worked. With twenty-nine illustrations. £6.25

Prospero's Cell
By Lawrence Durrell
A new edition of the first of Lawrence Durrell's celebrated books about Mediterranean islands; "a guide to the landscape and manners of the island of Corcyra" (Corfu). It appeared first in 1945. For this edition Mr Durrell has added a short preface and a 14-page anthology of Edward Lear's letters about Corfu. With seven plates. £3.50

Fellow Teachers
By Philip Rieff
"Rieff has an implacable moral sense, and he is using the resources of one of the most powerful minds extant to make us see the lessons, the difficult lessons, that underlie his explorations of psychology and sociology."
C.P. Snow, Financial Times. £3.75

Companions of the Day and Night
By Wilson Harris
"Harris has entered Latin American territory (Mexico) and he explores, simultaneously, its myths and everyday realities . . . It is an account of a dream translated into a language of power and great imaginative coherence; there is no rhetoric. It seems to me to be outstanding in the fiction of the past 25 years." – *Martin Seymour-Smith, Financial Times.* £1.95

Going Gently
By Robert C. S. Downs
"Two elderly terminal cancer patients share a private ward in *Going Gently*. . . As each watches the other dying by degrees their mutual dependence becomes a matter of great delicacy and dignity. It is axiomatic that any novel on so grim a subject will be described in the blurb as an affirmation of life. Here, in feeling and restraint, the claim holds good to the marrow."
– *Christopher Wordsworth, The Guardian.* £2.20

A Choice of Cowper's Verse
Edited by Norman Nicholson
Mr Nicholson's selection includes examples of every aspect of Cowper's work as a poet; the nature description of *The Task*, the religious and autobiographical poems, the hymns, translations, and the delightful verses in which he recorded the everyday happenings at his home in Olney. £1.95

Wales: an archaeological guide
By Christopher Houlder
An attractive new volume in the Faber 'Archaeological Guides' series; general editor Glyn Daniel.
Mr Houlder describes some six hundred sites from the prehistoric, Roman and early mediaeval periods. In the text there are 20 illustrations, and 40 drawings and maps. £4.50

FABER & FABER

come to own some capital, on which they earn the going rate of profit. Nevertheless, they save the same fraction of their interest income as they do of their wages, no matter how large the interest income bulks in the total. Once a prole, always a prole. Dr Pasinetti then finds, under some further assumptions that have aroused much debate but do not concern us, that the long-run equilibrium rate of profit is just what it would have been if proles had not saved at all, and does not depend on their rate of saving, so long as they do not save too much. The simplest Cambridge story is restored, and the theory of the rate of profit is again purged of any contamination with the technological productivity of plant and equipment.

As part of the price for this, however, it has to be taken as part of the very definition of long-run equilibrium that the proportions of the total capital owned by the two castes should stabilize.

It cannot be allowed that, however slowly, over one or ten centuries, the distribution of property should shift more and more in favour of the class that both works and owns. It is characteristic of this whole business that no one ever asks whether this is a good definition of long-run equilibrium, whether any such shift is actually occurring in capitalist economies or at what rate of speed, whether a capitalist economy would become any less capitalist if such a shift did occur: in short, whether the whole thing matters.

The truly remarkable thing about the Cambridge school is that it appears to have no applied economics at all. (This is unfair to Professor Kaldor. Probably because he is the Cambridge economist who has been most continuously and seriously engaged in matters of current economic policy, there are references to the world of numbers in his work and in work he has stimulated. But it does not bulk large.) If we were all Cambridge economists it is a little hard to imagine what we would all be doing. This is very unlike mainstream economics, most of whose practitioners are actually trying to find out something concrete about the world. They may be doing it wrong, but there is little or nothing in this controversy that will instruct them how to do better.

As for the books themselves, Dr Pasinetti reprints three previously-published essays and adds three new ones. Much of the work reported dates from the early 1960s and rather shows it. In any case, these essays are meant for the professional literature and will not be accessible to others.

Professor Blaug tries something very difficult. He wants to explain the Cambridge school in words that anyone can understand, and he wants to be useful to students of economics at the same time. This may be an impossible task; I do not think he brings it off. I cannot believe that a non-professional will really get anything more than the illusion of understanding the twists and turns of the argument. He gets the big issues right but, in his effort to be clear and non-technical, Professor Blaug has actually made one or two technical slips, and left the student without the detail that a serious student has to have.

To the Editor

'Europe's Inner Demons'

Sir,—Joseph Lee has written a courteous review of my book *Europe's Inner Demons* (March 7). Nevertheless, some of his remarks are likely to give a misleading impression not only of the argument of my book but—a much more important matter—of the present state of knowledge about the great witch-hunt, and of the most promising lines of research. I should be grateful for the opportunity to clarify these matters.

As a first step it is necessary to dispose of the red herring of millenarianism. Readers may indeed, as I suggest in my preface, find it instructive to compare the picture that emerges from *Europe's Inner Demons* with that presented in my earlier work, *The Pursuit of the Millennium*; but in arguing that the earlier work has shaped the later Professor Lee is making an unwarranted assumption. *Europe's Inner Demons* has nothing to do with millenarianism, and it would have been precisely the same book if I had never written *The Pursuit of the Millennium*.

To turn to the great witch-hunt and its antecedents: Professor Lee's approach is vitiated by the assumption that there existed a distinctive popular demonology which, under certain demographic conditions, moved peasants to embark on large-scale witch-hunts. This distinctive popular demonology is, like his "popular witch-hunters", a creation of Professor Lee's imagination, unsubstantiated by any sources and unknown to scholars who have worked in this field.

The suggestion that thirteenth-century peasants may have carried out large-scale witch-hunts is astonishing: how could they have done so without attracting the attention of either the authorities or the chroniclers? But even for the witch-hunting centuries—the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth—all the evidence indicates that peasants, left to themselves, were moved not by demonological beliefs but by fear of *maleficium*, i e, of being harmed, by occult means, in their persons, families or property. This emerges perfectly clearly from the researches of Keith Thomas and Alan Macfarlane, and it also emerges from the long list of peasant accusations given, in great detail, in my Chapter 12 (and unaccountably ignored by Professor Lee). In none of this material is there even a hint of a belief in a Satanic conspiracy. And what resulted from peasant fears of *maleficium*, operating autonomously, was always accusations against single individuals or, at most, single families.

Mass witch-hunts, with their dozens, scores, sometimes hundreds of victims, could never have come from that source alone. It is impossible to study the evidence without concluding that such witch-hunts were possible only where and when the authorities responsible for the administration of justice were convinced of the existence of a sect of Devil-worshipping apostates, and employed torture to substantiate their conviction.

In some of the earliest witch-trials involving numbers of accused (Kilkenny, 1324-25; Arras, 1459) peasants do not figure at all; whereas the zeal of bishops and inquisitors in seeking out a Satanic sect leaps to the eye. And if one substitutes princes and judges for bishops and inquisitors, the same is true of some of the biggest trials during the great witch-hunt itself: the many hundreds executed at Bamberg and Würzburg between 1626 and 1630—including noblemen, merchants, town councillors, clergy, students, schoolboys and small girls as well as grown women—were executed because the prince-bishops and their advisers believed them to have attended the sabbat and pledged themselves to the Devil, not because peasants suspected them of practising *maleficium*. Professor Lee must of course be familiar with these facts, which are reliably documented and easily accessible (indeed, those of Kilkenny and Arras are given in my book). Why, then, does he write as though he had never heard of them?

On one point, however, I agree with Professor Lee: the history of the great witch-hunt of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries remains to be written. After seven years of labour, I felt entitled to stop at the threshold of that enormous subject. I would agree, too, that as a first step more regional studies are required. But perhaps one can be more precise.

I would suggest that these studies should give particular attention to certain specific questions. We need to know why so many of the educated and privileged *needed* to believe in the existence of a sect of Devil-worshippers. Was it, as I tentatively suggest in my postscript, because they themselves were struggling with an unadmitted, but increasingly troublesome, temptation to apostasy? Or is there some other explanation? (A detailed study of the mental world of magistrates during the height of the great witch-hunt, 1580-1630, might prove fruitful.) We need to know the extent to which this belief penetrated into the uneducated and unprivileged strata. We need to know how the concern of the educated and privileged to liquidate the supposed sect interacted with peasant concern to get rid of suspected practitioners of *maleficium*. We need to know why most of Europe remained untouched by the great witch-hunt. And we need to know why the great witch-hunt everywhere came to an end (though on this point we do have Eric Middelfort's excellent *Witch Hunting in Southwestern Germany 1562-1684*). When we know the answers to these questions we may understand rather better what (if I may quote myself) "still remains one of the most mysterious episodes in European history".

NORMAN COHN.
61 New End, London, NW3.

The Roman Empire

Sir,—Keith Hopkins's criticisms of my book *The Economy of the Roman Empire* (February 21) call for some reply. The review passes from misleading suggestion and quotation out of context, to an unconvincing refutation of workings in the most intricate chapter. It ends with mandarin claims about the proper scope of the book which have so little bearing on an avowedly selective work as to be gratuitous. To chronicle in full what is misleading in this review would accord the comments a respect which they scarcely deserve. Some illustration is appropriate none the less.

To say of the detailed calculations in Chapter 2 that "the ground needs to be better chosen" disregards the realities of the evidence. As the reviewer knows (though some of his readers may not), Columella's wine calculations are the only detailed reckonings of return on agricultural investment in any surviving Roman source. As such, they have generally been taken more or less literally by modern authorities. Any disproof of their validity therefore needed to be carried out in detail, and was necessary before wider consideration of evidence for yields on agricultural investment could be made.

The reviewer also objects to the details of these calculations. The only criticism that would significantly alter the result if valid is that compensation for interest foregone is omitted. The omission was in fact deliberate. Alternative investments included private lending, often at rates of interest higher than land dividends; but such investments were probably short-term, and were not necessarily obtainable at all times. Consequently to include in the early stages of the calculation interest foregone on the basis of a single interest-rate (as the reviewer advocates by implication) would produce an arbitrary result, which is less useful than an uncompensated figure that allows explicit rather than implicit comparisons with possible alternative forms of investment. As to the rest, the reviewer's implied belief that cereals were mainly sold through middlemen appears eclectic; farm animals were not used in viticulture to any significant extent; and while the calculations may underestimate the longevity of slaves this does not significantly affect the result.

The review appears to treat the republication in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 of evidence that had appeared in a journal of limited circulation, in order to make it more widely available, as a tacit acknowledgement of error. ("One could comfortably say . . . that no one will ever have to do the work again—though of this one cannot be sure, since these are a revised version of . . . lists previously published . . .".) Since both versions exist in print, the reviewer could have established, had he chosen, that the differences between the earlier and later tabulations of prices are few and mainly trivial. The 1974 version contains a small number of additional entries amounting to 5 per cent of the total; half of these come from evidence published after 1961 which was not available … peared. Th… full at the … chapters.

A carelessly … ted in isolat… for homilies … "The 'co… Italy' were … sounds misle… as an absolute … But anyone … short section … would see th… page 131) th… from their … costs from … to economically … which are then … sion of the … privileged.

R. P. …
Gonville and C…
bridge CB2 1TA

The Ty… the D…

Sir,—Erich Le… protest against … opera (Februa… gallery of chara… shots of "… cance" and … their productions … tion of their … chievous experi… to turn his bad … any kind. He d… guish between … vices are plainly … just silly, and th… genuinely advan… ing of the opera.

It must be obvi… for example, that … the pilgrims in … East German wa… of that producti… nothing less than … by removing th… from the last act … understand some … opera at all. But … decided that Ven… should be sung by … was showing … directly in line wi… sical and dramatic … least propounding … opera which W… recognized, and w… feel to be valid.

It comes down … director can achieve … tioning of his dra… within the framew… poser's intentions … consider endlessly … almost always. He … known to have brou… ber of devices … demned by Dr Le… for example, having … in his coffin, and … in his search for … past the dying Tr… unerring functio… and dramatic sense … to reject from his … everything which … discordant or perve… gifted have fall… objectly, to do the … should fall the … dorf.

PETE…
Thatchers, Great …
bridge.

…ythmic Footnote

…—May I correct a misrepresen… in Terry Eagleton's review of …k of poems *Floodsheaf: from …ish History* (February 28)? …ections of the Dumfriesshire …Galloway Natural History and …uarian Society do not provide …learned footnote quotation", … provide (including their title) …thmic unit. And how do you …orate a footnote rhythmi… By reading it as a cadenza, …ed formal interruption of the …flow. (It may be organically …native, too.)

…CHRISTOPHER SALVESEN.
…artment of English Language …terature, University of Reading, …Whiteknights, Reading RG6 …

'A Bateson Birthday'

…—The article, "A Bateson …day" (Commentary, March …) …mands some comment.

…n not in the main referring to …arious comparisons the writer …ces between F. W. Bateson … R. Leavis and between …s in *Criticism* and *Scrutiny*. … will sort that out with little …ulty, when all the interested …, including the author of the …, are dead and gone.

…mmediate concern is with the …r of referring to Mr Bateson's … of some American authority's …n confusing Mr Bateson with …avis. The whole story sounds …sible; certainly the words …ted to the American are not …ed with the scrupulousness …y is characteristic of Mr Bateson. …he American in those circum… would not have used that … So that your use of the … besides being insulting to Mrs … assimilating it into the fash… facetious sexuality of our … an article purporting to be …, at least where "Freddy …n" is the subject, is disgust… A whole ethos is involved.

H. COOMBES.
…y Bank Road, Cheltenham, …estershire.

Bradford Millionaires

…—One wonders why assurance … T. S. Eliot's young man car…lar "as a silk hat on a Bradford millionaire" (*The Waste Land*, …2). The recent article by W. D. …nstein, "British Millionaires …949", *Bulletin of the Institute …storical Research*, XLVII, 116, …mber 1974, shows that, if one …des Weetman Pearson, 1st Viscount Cowdray, whose only con…n with Bradford was his birth …856, there were only two …aires in Bradford textiles at …me Eliot was writing: John …ffe-Lister, 3rd Baron Masham (…1928), and John Reddihough (…1924).

…bate calendars show that only … millionaire fortunes have been … in Bradford since 1809: the …s, the Listers, the Reddi… and Frank Wallis (1866-…). At a time when there were …ny millionaires in shipping, …ng, stockbroking, mining, news…s, tobacco and beer, it is …us that Eliot should associate …ford with millionaires, or …d, with silk hats.

D. G. WRIGHT.
… Victoria Park, Shipley, York… BD18 4RL.

'Such a Strange Lady'

…—It is unfair of Peter Green, in …review of Janet Hitchman's bio…hy of Dorothy L. Sayers (Feb… 28), to complain of the …city of direct quotation from the …ect's unpublished letters. Exten… quotation would require the …ission of the holder (or …ders) of Miss Sayers's copyrights …, as he is presumably included …ng the family, close friends and …cutors from whom Miss Hitchman received "no assistance whatever", such permission is unlikely …ve been forthcoming.

…rofessor Green is, however, en…ly justified in his complaint at … biography's total disregard of … need to cite sources and to provide some indication of the lines of …iry followed in its preparation. …is the more alarming in that, … sources can be identified or …checked, there are a number …uite unnecessary errors. May … attention to the following:

(1) According to Miss Hitchman the *Autobiography* of John Cournos, published in 1935, is "no longer obtainable in the United Kingdom". It may very well be impossible to trace and acquire a personal copy of this book, but a visit to the Reading Room in Bloomsbury would have revealed a perfectly accessible one in the British Library. Its press mark is 010886.g.14 and I can vouch personally for its presence upon the appropriate shelf.

(2) In the discussion of the character and career of Miss Sayers's husband doubt is thrown upon his claim to have been a war correspondent. No mention is made of a guidebook, *How to See the Battlefields*, by Captain Atherton Fleming, published by Cassell in 1919, on the title page of which he is said to have been war correspondent for the *Daily Chronicle* in 1914.

(3) Miss Hitchman has apparently contrived to confuse the fifteen-year period over which the Lord Peter Wimsey novels were published with the twelve-year span of the events which they chronicle. In consequence she is somewhat puzzled by apparent inconsistencies in the ages of the characters and concludes incredulously that Harriet Vane must have been "nearly forty at the time of her marriage". It is true that Miss Sayers herself did change her mind about Harriet's age. At the time of her trial for murder in *Strong Poison* the judge tells us that she is twenty-nine, yet when she sets out on her walking tour at the beginning of *Have His Carcase*, two years after the trial, she has reverted to twenty-eight. However, there is no doubt at all about her age at the time of her marriage. On the occasion of her encounter with Mr Pomfret, whom she discovers climbing over the wall of Shrewsbury College after midnight in *Gaudy Night*, her thirty-second birthday is "no more than a matter of months away". This incident took place late in the Hilary Term and she became engaged to Lord Peter in the following May. *Busman's Honeymoon*, although it was published three years later than *Gaudy Night*, takes up the story where it left off and goes on to describe their wedding as taking place on October 8 in the same year.

This confusion would be less important had it not robbed Miss Hitchman of the chance to make an interesting point in her discussion of the close identification between Miss Sayers and her fictitious heroine. Both were thirty-two at the time of their respective marriages. Both were twenty-nine at traumatic and potentially destructive moments in their careers. Harriet Vane was tried for the murder of her lover. Miss Sayers was involved in the mysterious love affair which resulted in the birth of her illegitimate child. But alas, Miss Hitchman has further obscured her chronology by interpolating the exclamation "Oh to hell with it! I'm past thirty" into her discussion of this episode in Miss Sayers's life. Past thirty she was when the child was born, but not when it was conceived!

JANET BACKHOUSE.
Flat 3, 1 Royston Road, Richmond, Surrey.

Leavis and Isolationism

Sir,—I must apologize to Geoffrey Strickland. I accused him of being disingenuous (January 24), but he really seems to believe in what he is saying (February 21). Mr Strickland finds no objections in the final clause of F. R. Leavis's article on Montale, that it "was easy to think of Xenia, though it was in Italian, as an English poem". Now suppose that an Italian critic were to write: "It is easy to think of *Women in Love*, though written in English, as an Italian novel. But we have nothing like it in Italy." How would Mr Strickland, or any English reader for that matter, react?

Dr Leavis's article may well be a model of method, but it is a method that allows expressions such as "delicate intensity of evocation", so admiringly quoted by Mr Strickland. Or, again, from Dr Leavis's article: "Poetry is one's profoundest response to experience": "an effect of spontaneous naturalness" (*sic*: can a critic of the Lawrentian creed accept that there might be an unspontaneous naturalness?). To be generous, I find these kinds of critical utterances meaningless. But one is not always prepared to be generous.

GUIDO ALMANSI.
School of English and American Studies, University of East Anglia, University Plain, Norwich NOR 88C.

Manuscript Sources

Sir,—Might I be allowed to use your correspondence column to draw to the attention of your readers the work now being undertaken in compiling *An Index of English Literary Manuscript Sources* under the direction of John Horden, Director of the Institute of Bibliography and Textual Criticism, University of Leeds? The index will catalogue the surviving manuscripts of literary works by major British and Irish authors of the period 1450-1900.

In addition to authors' manuscripts, it is intended that the index will record contemporary transcripts, notebook and commonplace-book versions, printed books with authors' marginal notes, and corrected proofsheets and typescripts. Letters and business documents will be excluded.

Dr Horden will be glad to supply on request a list of the authors included in the index. Meanwhile he would be most grateful to receive information about any relevant manuscripts, especially from private collectors, book dealers, and director of libraries which have no recently published catalogue. All correspondence should be addressed to Dr John Horden, Institute of Bibliography and Textual Criticism, School of English, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.

IAN C. LAURIE.
Bowker Publishing Co Ltd, PO Box 5, Epping, Essex CM16 4BU.

Wordsworth

Sir,—Andor Gomme's neglect of the usual courtesies of scholarship is so widely patent in the three pages allotted to his notice of Wordsworth's *Prose Works* (January 17) that it would be pointless to try to repair it; but for the bettering of his Latin let him consult J. F. Mountford's edition (impression of 1953) of Bradley's Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, paragraph 61, where the idiom imitated in Gray's "I fruitless mourn" is adequately illustrated, and explained in terms which any third-former could understand. And, for Gray's use of the idiom in Latin, let Dr Gomme consult Roger Lonsdale's edition of the *Poems* (London, 1969; Dr Lonsdale's translations)—page 286: *dexter audi* "hear me favourably"; page 294: *gratissima serpit* "glides so pleasingly"; page 295: *Alloquiturque amens* "addressed it wildly"; page 307: *Sedulus servo* "I serve him diligently"; page 325: *pervigil excubet* "stands watchfully on guard". From Dr Gomme's naive and unsupported explanation of the usage to which Wordsworth objected, *totus dissentio*.

From Latin to history. "The reader of the edition" need not "take the editors' word" (if he has any doubt of it) that Oman's characterization of Morla's letter to Dupont is more apt than Wordsworth's; for he is directed to volume and page in Oman, and to issue of *The Courier*, where he may check the whole text if he will. Dr Gomme himself, it seems, followed the direction and even found the editors correct; others who are as anxious may do likewise.

On the other hand, Dr Gomme cites no more compelling evidence than "a further glance at the authorities" for his comments on Junot's disarming of Caraffa's forces. He should have looked longer. In fact (or at any rate in Oman, i, 208-11), they were not disarmed as Dr Gomme asserts; they were, after the Spanish insurrection of May 1808, unless by 'after' he means merely *post* and not *post et propter*. They were disarmed when Junot had received on June 9, 1808, news of the defection, on June 6, of Belesta's Spanish force stationed at Oporto, on the day when, with Spanish prompting, "a junta of insurrection had been acclaimed" by the Portuguese in the town (Oman, i, 240). The drift of this is given in the editors' introduction to *The Convention of Cintra*, i, 195 (a passage which Dr Gomme "conveniently ignores"), and in the note of which he complains. And if he had looked longer at the first sentence of the same note, and compared it with the editors' introduction at i, 193, he would have discovered that the editors have by no means "ignored the fact that these troops had entered Portugal while France and Spain were still nominally allies".

From history to landscape. Dr Gomme is in error when he asserts that Wordsworth "substituted the two accounts written by Dorothy Wordsworth of excursions to Scafell Pikes and Ullswater" for what the new edition calls *An Unpublished Tour*: he substituted (the word is inappropriate, but it is Dr Gomme's) the whole *Guide through the District of the Lakes*. Dr Gomme is mistaken again when he writes of the "fragmentary essay which the editors, with an instinct for potential confusion, call 'The Sublime and the Beautiful'": the title was assigned by whoever compiled the catalogue of the Wordsworth Library in Grasmere. As the editors foresaw no possible confusion in the minds of intelligent readers who had some background in eighteenth-century British aesthetics, they adopted the title as being as satisfactory as any that could be devised for a text which sets out (so it says) to discuss "the law of sublimity and that of beauty".

And from landscape to mere accuracy of quotation. In 1972 you printed a letter from Dr Gomme complaining of misquotation of Wordsworth by a reviewer. Your readers may wish to know that, in the thirteen columns of print which have taken about as many months to reach your pages, Dr Gomme has managed to misquote Wordsworth or the editors at least as many times; four are major errors. It could have been hoped that, when the edition was worth so much of your space, a more careful and more knowledgeable reviewer might have been employed.

W. J. B. OWEN.
Department of English, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L9, Canada.

Early Music

Sir,—I am not sure that John Eliot Gardiner was being altogether consistent in the disappointment he felt over parts of my *Interpretation of Early Music: New Version* (March 7). I so agree with him in mistrusting that

> tendency for specialists to make extravagant, and often totally opposed, claims to authenticity, with the underlying assumption that there must be a single, right interpretation implicit in the music, with all the others wrong.

Yet I catch it for being "disappointingly vague just where one looked for specific guidance", and for rarely defining the crucial outer boundaries of style "with any exactitude". How can we?

Mr Gardiner has a beautifully exact sense for many baroque styles; but he could not have learnt that out of any book. As to what he interestingly calls the "local situations where the conventions of a given style were generally accepted", it is still hard to know how "local" and how "generally accepted". I have printed what exact evidence I could, always with the place and date right there in the text alongside the quotation. It is true ideally that "most of the German sources chosen by Professor Donington are too late" for J. S. Bach; but then I did not so much choose them as make the best of what there is. At least Quantz was only twelve years younger than J. S. Bach, and brought up in just the same old-fashioned school; and C. P. E. Bach went out of his way to tell us how much he owed to having been brought up by his own accomplished father.

I agree (and mentioned on page 191) that Couperin wanted more exactness than most, and can readily accept from Mr Gardiner that Rameau was the same; but we are not out of the wood even there. Mr Gardiner thinks me "bizarre" for concluding that beat equals beat across changes of time-signature in Lully's or Rameau's recitative. But, if not, we get what I call the still more bizarre effect of having to take the same phrase faster or slower at first and second time endings (page 646). Here I catch it for speaking out, which is fair enough; and truly I do not know for certain which of us is right.

I am more concerned with the criticism that "too often the reader is confronted, without warning or explanation, with contradictory evidence from contemporary treatises". Take the case of the "passing *appoggiatura*", as to which I am said to leave the reader "none the wiser" whether to use this or the true, long appoggiatura in a Sarabande of J. S. Bach. Well, I warn the reader (page 623) that J. S. Bach's own Table of Ornaments shows no such thing as a passing appoggiatura. I urge him on no account "to deprive Bach or Handel or Telemann of their characteristic long appoggiaturas"; and I explain that this long appoggiatura should be tried first, and used if it works musically, and that very often "the longer the appoggiatura, the better the effect". I call that giving practical advice, and perhaps as exactly as the broad scale of this somewhat overcrowded book permits.

My new opening chapters are indeed more vulnerable. How to "project" and "highlight" a baroque opera without going outside the boundaries of baroque style we do not yet quite know; but they got their operas across to audiences sometimes of 4,000 to 5,000 people, and we ought somehow to be able to do the same. They demonstrably used many other instruments than strings (my Appendix IV), and we are entitled to experiment in a similar direction. Perhaps it is most of all a matter of that vital power and tension which I quite recently heard Mr Gardiner bring to his performance of a Monteverdi Magnificat. I can, it is true, see the point of Britten/Purcell; but I did not recommend it as a model, nor Leppard/Monteverdi either, though I attach a high musical value to this last. And if I cannot in the end explain more exactly the difference between "a plausible counterfeit" and "the genuine article", is not that partly because, after all these centuries, this can in the end only be a matter of degree?

ROBERT DONINGTON.
2 Windmill Hill, London, NW3.

Among this week's contributors

Alan Bell has recently completed a biography of Sydney Smith.

J. W. Burrow is Reader in History at the University of Sussex and author of *Evolution and Society*.

John Butt is Senior Lecturer in Economic History at the University of Strathclyde.

Peter Green is Professor of Classics at the University of Texas at Austin.

A. Rupert Hall's most recent book is *Correspondence of Henry Oldenburg*, 1965.

Norman Hammond holds a Leverhulme Fellowship in Archaeology at the University of Cambridge.

R. A. Humphreys was formerly Director of the Institute of Latin American Studies.

Douglas Johnson is Professor of French History at University College London.

Lionel Kochan is Reader in History at the University of Warwick.

Stephen Koss is the author of *Non-Conformity and Modern British Politics*, which is to be published by Batsford later this year.

Joseph Lee is Professor of Modern History at University College, Cork.

Hugh Lloyd-Jones is Regius Professor of Greek at the University of Oxford.

John McManners is the author of *French Ecclesiastical Society Under the Ancien Régime*, 1960, and *Church and State in France, 1870-1914*.

Kenneth O. Morgan is a Fellow of The Queen's College, Oxford.

John North is the author of *The Measure of the Universe*.

Claude Rawson is Professor of English at the University of Warwick.

W. D. Redfern is Re… at the University of …

B. F. Skinner's mos… are *Beyond Freed…* and *About Behavio…*

Robert Solow is Pro… nomics at the Mass… tute of Technology.

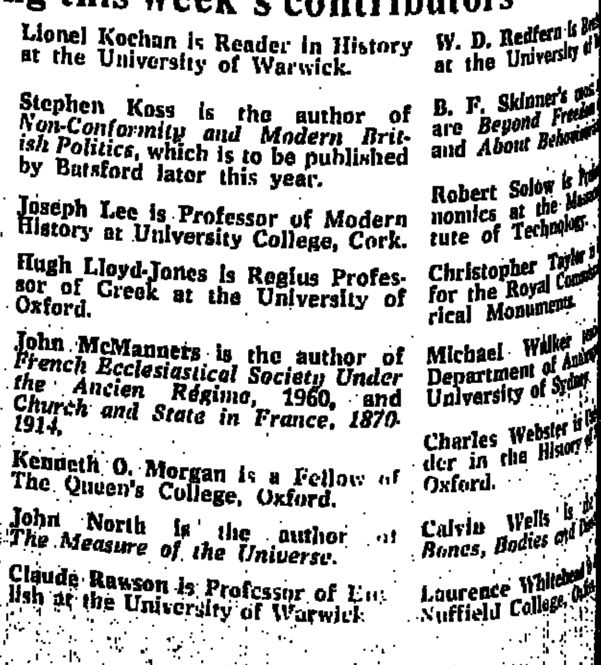
Christopher Taylor is … for the Royal Comm… rical Monuments.

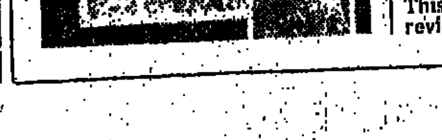
Michael Walker … Department of Anth… University of Sydney.

Charles Webster is … der in the History of … Oxford.

Calvin Wells is … *Bones, Bodies and D…*

Laurence Whitehead … Nuffield College, Ox…





Journey to the Trenches
The Life of Isaac Rosenberg, 1890-1918
Joseph Cohen
The first full critical biography of Isaac Rosenberg—considered by many to be the finest poet of World War I—based on an exhaustive study of his poetry, prose pieces, letters, drawings and paintings; family papers; and a close collaboration with the poet-painter's late sister, friends and contemporaries.
1st April Illus. £4.95

REVIEW COPIES
Plays & Players in London 1970-74
Sheridan Morley
This collection of Morley's theatre reviews is the first book since the early '60s to attempt to preserve theatrical records. £4.95

MORTAL WOUNDS
The Lives of Three Tormented Women: George Sand, Madame de Staël, Madame de Charrière
Anthony West
'Mr West's highly readable book is likely to make something of a splash in the placid waters of French studies'—*The Observer*.
'Ideas abound. And these are developed with lively intelligence. . . . West stimulates and startles the reader whilst bombarding him with questions which demand answers'—*The Times*.
£4.95

ROBSON BOOKS
28 Poland Street
London W1V 3DR
01-734 10523

Birth of a historical personage

By Douglas Johnson

JEAN-PAUL COINTET :
La France Libre
Documents, histoire
135pp. Paris : Presses Universitaires de France. 17fr.

P. M. H. BELL :
A Certain Eventuality
Britain and the Fall of France
320pp. Saxon House. £4.50.

It is difficult to avoid a certain romanticism when writing the history of Free France. A movement which began in a small, poorly furnished room overlooking the Thames, which, contrary to all expectation, culminated in a triumphant march down the Champs Elysées, and which then, again contrary to all expectation, was to dominate French political life for the next quarter of a century, is something quite out of the ordinary. Historians must be forgiven if they use words which they would normally choose to avoid—"destiny", "fate", "epic", "L'aventure d'un homme seul", "la mystique et le mythe"—and forever reach back to familiar and ringing phrases about the tiny aeroplane which brought de Gaulle to England, and with him all the honour of France.

For Jean-Paul Cointet, "un personnage historique prenait naissance"; for P. M. H. Bell, the British government and de Gaulle were launched on a strange partnership, the consequences of which were to be felt for many years to come. M Cointet tells us in *La France Libre* that the actual history of "La France Libre" has still to be written; Mr Bell claims in *A Certain Eventuality* that the defeat of France in the summer of 1940 destroyed the alliance which was the most important single element in British policy towards both the war and the ultimate peace settlement and, in spite of prolonged negotiations with de Gaulle and with Vichy, marked a fundamental change in British foreign relations. Both these books do much to increase our understanding of these events.

M Cointet starts with an awareness of controversy and with the determination to present us with a diversity of interpretations. He begins by asking to what extent de Gaulle was a British invention, the product of Churchill's determination to find someone, or some group of men, who would maintain France as a belligerent power. He considers how de Gaulle moved from being a military personality to being a political leader in spite of the advice of those who, like André Maurois, urged him to create a French Legion in Britain, but not a government. He examines relations between de Gaulle and the French, both in London and in France, noting more than once the extraordinary aptitude of Gaullism for survival in spite of its splits and divergences, and he discusses how de Gaulle fared with his British and American allies. His book concludes with the formation of the Provisional Government in June 1943, and with an assessment of how Gaullism had evolved during these war years. These themes are illustrated by "Documents", selected mainly from published memoirs, and by "Points de vue", selected both from de Gaulle's contemporaries and from subsequent historians.

Mr Bell has based his book very firmly on the archives of the Public Record Office. Inevitably, although these documents have only recently been opened to the public, some of the more vital ones have already found their way into accounts of the period, which is no doubt why he does not always show when he is quoting a document which has already been printed elsewhere. There is also the difficulty of fixing both a starting and a stopping date. Mr Bell begins with Churchill's return to London from Paris on May 17, 1940, and his request to Chamberlain to form a small committee to examine the consequences of the French government's possible abandonment of Paris and the British Expeditionary Force's withdrawal from France, after which the Joint Planning Committee considered "British strategy in a certain eventuality". But the conviction that the French were unreliable, and the difficulties of making the alliance work, go back well before the battle of France and certainly influenced British opinion in June. Mr Bell concludes even less precisely, some time around the end of 1940 and the beginning of 1941, when the British government had not firmly made up its mind either about the importance of de Gaulle's movement, or about the nature of the Vichy government. As statesmen and officials flounder in a mass of contradictory evidence, arguments and assertions, the book breaks off rather than concludes.

Both authors have the qualities and defects of their methods. M Cointet faces up perceptively to the problem of what one can possibly understand by "Gaullism". He analyses the various influences, such as de Gaulle's realization of his personal solitude and the failure of the elites to follow him, the discovery of ideological differences within the Resistance, and the need to counter-balance the ideology of Vichy. Constant, too, is de Gaulle's understanding of the importance of institutions. We are in the presence of "l'affirmation d'un certain nombre de primats", as well as in the dilemma of deciding whether Gaullism was merely a feature of a particular French crisis, or whether it represented something permanent in what Pierre Brossolette has called "la France la plus authentique".

These problems are ably presented. But it could well be that M Cointet allows certain Gaullist myths to slip by too easily. Thus the idea of avoiding the disaster of a French request for an armistice by formulating a scheme of union between Britain and France is described as having been drawn up by Jean Monnet, with de Gaulle convincing "un Churchill hésitant".

While accepting that the complexities of this famous project are such as to make any account of it uncertain, it is impossible to believe that de Gaulle was responsible for its launching, when Monnet, Pleven, Corbin, Amery, Vansittart, and Morton were all involved with its inception and when Churchill, before he saw de Gaulle, had told the Cabinet that if there could be a statement on unity in such a dramatic form that it would make a big appeal to the French, then so much the better. Equally, it is irritating to read that de Gaulle's unsuccessful expedition to Dakar, which was almost catastrophic for "La France Libre", was the result not only of "une mauvaise préparation" but also of "une indiscrétion voulue des Anglais", since of this we are offered neither explanation nor evidence.

It is here that Mr Bell's scholarship comes into its own. His chapter on the Dakar expedition is one of the best in his book, and the most original. He shows that there was a desire to take some action which could lead on to further successes (after Dakar, might not Morocco join the Allies, and after that, Algeria and Tunis?); a feeling that the de Gaulle problem could be solved if only the General could set up his flag somewhere on French soil and gain a military victory (there is evidence for this feeling among British ministers which Mr Bell has not used); and the fear that the Germans might gain a valuable base if they were not forestalled in Dakar: all combined to inspire a plan fraught with difficulty and uncertainty.

This plan suffered from various hesitations and changes. There was misinformation about the state of opinion in Dakar. There were technical misgivings about landing on beaches in the Atlantic swell. There was a long drawn out debate about whether Frenchman should fight Frenchman or whether the British were ready to break with Vichy. And then there were the accidents: the unexpected presence of Vichy warships in the region; the delay in getting the expedition to Dakar, since it was planned that the ships should sail at twelve knots but then discovered that they could only make eight or nine; and the disagreement between the Cabinet in London, who wanted to call the expedition off but who allowed themselves to be persuaded by the men on the spot (General Irwin and Admiral Cunningham, the British commanders, together with de Gaulle and General Spears). Subsequently it was discovered that there had been leakages of information from both French and British sources, but it is not clear how important they were. The weather was bad, and the forces defending Dakar fought hard and well. How then, in a quick reference to so fraught an expedition can M Cointet content himself with a slighting and unexplained reference to a deliberate indiscretion on the part of the British? The myths of Gaullism need to be destroyed by its historians.

Mr Bell, on the other hand, keeps too closely to his documents and avoids speculation, often refraining from telling us what he thinks of the evidence he has used. His account of the tragic episode of the attacks on the French fleet is less full and interpretative than that recently published by Arthur Marder. He does not, for example, consider whether the Germans ever had any intention of seizing the French fleet. And in his picture of de Gaulle he prefers to turn to the contemporary analyses, especially those made by Robert Parr, British Consul-General at Brazzaville, and by Spears, rather than give us his own view of the man who so preoccupied British officials. M Cointet is less inhibited. De Gaulle, he tells us, had a highly developed strategical sense. In August 1940, he was convinced that the Allies would win and his aim was to prevent France from being a mere spectator at her own liberation. Such a confidence, if it really existed, must have placed de Gaulle in a situation vastly different from Churchill, who could not so easily assume the inevitability of ultimate victory.

With regard to the relations between de Gaulle and Churchill, Mr Bell is particularly interesting on the aftermath of Dakar. He shows us how Churchill went out of his way, both in public and in

private, to
excluding his
failure and
and errors to
Gaulle too
according to
even indirect
were to blame
he behaved
sometimes
his nature or
he had cast
ing to speculate
between the
deteriorate so
dence that
anxious that
have too high
Gaulle. When
festos issued
which were
sovereignty and
Gaullist movement
reaction (in a
by Mr Bell)
but the Foreign
keen to damp
Equally, while
Gaullist headquarters
Gardens often
happy spectacle
division (and it
Bell has not used
useful book on the
don), some British
not averse to
own small share
trigues and divisions

But it seems clear
influence on Chur
Roosevelt. Probably
American reaction
he ordered the
French fleet (and
the United States
expected and
move). Undoubte
irritation with de G
American hostility
curious that when
to share something
Cointet calls Roose
"incompréhension"
many of the officials
particularly condesc
attitude to the Ga
realize his qualities
tance.

For some Gaullists
problem. As Gaston
put it: "Parmi les
Londres, il y avait
intrigants et des ge
Ceux-ci, comme il est
à la fin emporté."
there was never much
eventual triumph of
Gaullist consensus.
there seemed every
these two books were
ment each other, wi
ferent aims, methods

The proletarian pen

By W. D. Redfern

MICHEL RAGON :
Histoire de la littérature prolétarienne en France
315pp. Paris: Albin Michel. 49fr.

Michel Ragon rightly complains that in France more attention has been paid to the folklore of primitive societies than to proletarian literature. He quotes Julien Benda: "Une main calleuse ne pourra jamais écrire." From a different standpoint, Sartre and Roland Barthes have also been sceptical about the chances of a genuine workers' literature in a largely middle-class or crypto-bourgeois society. M Ragon is fully aware that he must not claim too much. French working-class culture has not produced a Gorky, but neither, as he reminds us, has French bourgeois culture produced a Dostoevsky.

Formed himself by his reading of Rousseau, Michelet and Jean Guéhenno, M Ragon stresses the problems facing worker-writers; the small reading public, the isolation of any writer who rejects or is not taken up by the cultural establishment in Paris, the worthlessness of a mere "succès de curiosité". There are for him three main types; those who write while continuing in manual jobs (though M Ragon, whose definitions are rather shaky, elsewhere allows in clerks and primary school teachers); proletarian autodidacts who stay entirely faithful to their origins for their subject-matter; and the sons of proletarians, who educate themselves out of their original class and thereafter feel stretched between two cultures. The importance of self-education is surely overstressed. Why should a working-class son or daughter not resist and indeed exploit the mind-bending attempted by a bourgeois educational system?

M Ragon's protectionism is evident in other ways. Because proletarian literature was not accepted for very long as a viable concept by Soviet theorists, the French Communist Party kept up a running fight with the school of proletarian writers headed by Henri Poulaille, M Ragon's predecessor in the movement. The stock argument was that proletarian writers concentrated on the wretched material conditions of workers rather than on political remedies for them and thereby masked the realities of the class war. Bourgeois sympathizers like Malraux or Gide were often less suspect to the Communists, presumably because they did not stem from the older, rival tradition of anarcho-syndicalism which the PCF has always tried to keep down.

Looking back to the past century and its tradition of "social romanticism", M Ragon quotes Lamartine's pious hope "que Dieu suscite un génie populaire, un Homère ouvrier, un Milton, laboureur, un Dante industriel". God did not oblige. Despite his absurd claim ("Je suis resté peuple!"), Michelet later admitted that he had never succeeded in giving the people a real voice in his work, and he summed up the perennial dilemma thus: "Le difficile n'est pas de monter, mais en montant, de rester soi." One of the writers who tackled this problem most doggedly and engagingly, Jules Vallès, is strangely shelved by M Ragon, who leaves out the crucial dimension of imaginative sympathy and understanding, preferring more formal qualifications for his chosen writers. Zola is hardly mentioned, and Paul Nizan's sophisticated analysis of middle-class students in *La Conspiration* is labelled *ouvriériste*, though Nizan was never

guilty of any secret
to the workers.

One of the main
"remaining oneself"
drilled into schoolchildren
tively that grown
ing to express themselves
often fall into the
and inappropriate
some alleged
British counter-tradition
conformist self-
self-help perhaps
own proletarian
trapped in the coils of
cation.

M Ragon's
of medieval
almanacs and the
compagnonnage is
well-intentioned.
production-belt history
essential difference
writers. He has a
lief in the value of
for, as with Surrealism
Populism: the best
truant. He does hint
however, that he finds
letarian literature,
patois, simply tedious.

A former Renault
Mothé, has summed
rather different
"L'ouvrier a beau
biftecks, il reste dans
machine productive,
Et c'est là sa vraie
yond that the great
by Michelet still
lettrés font pour les
livres, des journaux,
c'est comme un cercle
la petite nation travaille
la grande. Il faut franchir
M Ragon leads us out
rim of this magic circle
us there.

POSTAGE: INLAND
SECOND CLASS POSTAGE
YORK, N.Y. PRICE
U.S. BY AIR FREIGHT
TIMES NEWSPAPERS
INC. 201 EAST
YORK, N.Y. 10017.

PHILOSOPHIA

Philosophical Quarterly of Israel

PHILOSOPHIA publishes articles, discussion notes, critical studies and book reviews in analytical philosophy, and is especially interested in applications of logic and linguistics to philosophy.

The 1975 volume of PHILOSOPHIA includes, among other issues:

‡ An issue on Philosophical Logic, to honour Y. Bar-Hillel on his sixtieth birthday,

with papers by A. Ayer, L. J. Cohen, H. Herzberger, J. Hintikka, R. Martin, R. Stalnaker, R. Thomason, P. Woodruff, and other eminent philosophers.

‡ An issue on Identity, with papers by:

D. Wiggins, L. Henkin, M. J. Cresswell, J. Woods, H.-N. Casteneda and S. Korner.

The 1974 volume of PHILOSOPHIA included, among other issues, one on Formal Ontology, with papers by:

H.-N. Casteneda, N. Cocchiarella, R. Eberle and B. van Fraassen.

PHILOSOPHIA is published by Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel. Subscription: $10.00 per volume for individuals, $14.00 per volume for institutions.

Editorial Address: Asa Kasher, Department of Philosophy, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel.
Business Address: PHILOSOPHIA, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel.

The magisterial class

By John McManners

WILLIAM DOYLE :
The Parlement of Bordeaux and the End of The Old Regime 1771-1790
355pp. Benn. £6.95.

markable contribution of
historians to the study of
h eighteenth century con-
In 1973 we had William
Terror and Repression in
nary Marseilles and Colin
The Structure of the Ter-
Example of Javogues and
e, and now, as well as
Hufton's *The Poor of*
th-century France, we have
Doyle's solid and scholarly
h *The Parlement of*
and the End of The Old
1771-1790. Like Dr Scott
Lucas, Dr Doyle came to
e by way of an Oxford
one hopes that the high
production is not going to
further books from the
their successors who have
cently obtained doctorates
ects of French history in
rd school.

oyle had the advantage—
dvantage—of writing on
strates of Bordeaux in the
of three major studies by
historians on other parle-
Jean Egret's two volumes
arlement of Dauphiné and
ude to "public affairs",
d national, in the second
the eighteenth century.
ere published thirty years
F. Bluche's sociological
of the magistrates of the
nt of Paris in the reign
s XV, published in 1960,
n Meyer's two volumes on
ton nobility (in which the
of the robe are included)
ppeared eight years ago.
a divides his book into two
he first uses the techniques
uche, and is a sociological-
l study of the magistrates
education and social stand-
ily background and mar-
liances, their wealth, its
and management, their
life and its quality; the
an essay on the lines of
description, partly chrono-
nd partly analytical, of the
of the Parlement of Bor-
local and national affairs
71 to the abolition of the
courts in 1790.
documentation, principally
e original archival sources
eaux and Paris, is impres-
gically organized and force-
esented, *The Parlement of*
x and the End of The Old
1771-1790 is a valuable
aph, though it lacks the light
and interest in individual
lities which might have
a less austere proposition
general reader.

ists will not excuse the
tencies of the text", Dr
ays in his preface. This is
the quotations are in
while technical terms and
occurring in isolation are
ted when this is deemed
e. As English research in
history is becoming increas-
significant, the issue of
y protocol is worth debating.
fess to being alarmed at
terms like "king's secre-
"director of bookshops",
marshal", "grand master of
and forests", "the court of
"advocates" and so on. In
these examples, the transla-
only takes us out of the
ere of the period; it also
from the penumbra of
s associated with the English
degree of misrepresentation
office concerned. The million-
who bought the office of
re du roi to become en-
in the first degree would
n surprised to know that
d undertaken secretarial
the *directeur de la librairie*
sed the publishing trade and
hip, rather than directing
ops; the *maréchal de camp*
able for being a real fighting
ional, not a rear-echelon
cour des aides was
ed with taxation cases,
s not entirely obvious from
glish word "aids"; one of
evances of the *avocats* was
ey got so little opportunity
ctise public advocacy on
of their clients; the "grand

master of waters and forests" sounds like a magician in a fairy tale.

By contrast, purists will no doubt agree with Dr Doyle's practice of quoting in the original language. I have an affection for the unscholarly practice of translating all but the more epigrammatic pieces, partly in the hope of attracting more readers, and partly out of a desire to respond to the challenge of attempting to recreate the style and flavour of the original. After all, no immutable scholarly principle can be involved: presumably translation would be inevitable in an English book on the history of China or Russia. But, if we agree that documents, and more especially archival documents otherwise inaccessible to the non-specialist, are best presented in the original language, it is worth reflecting on the author's obligations to the general reader. There should be no yawning gaps in the argument for those who read only English (to prove the point by an extreme case, Lester G. Crocker's *Diderot's Chaotic Order*, published earlier this year, would have been incomprehensible if the quotations had not been translated).

It is worth considering, too, whether documents lacking in distinction, quaintness or originality of style or content are worth reproduction: paraphrase, with selective quotation of a few phrases might be best. Everything depends, of course, on the kind of readership expected for the book; but these are hard times for publishers, and historians would do well to pay more attention to the interests of the consumer. Dr Doyle's book is packed with French quotations, some lengthy and crying out for paraphrase or abridgment; his narrative would read better for this sort of pruning. He assumes "that most potential readers, though English speakers, will be at least French readers". This limiting assumption, I would guess, does injustice to his fascinating subject.

A French provincial town of the *ancien régime*—before technology, the population explosion and revolution broke the architectural continuity of European history, the sociological unity of the citizen community and the sense of geographical and human completeness of an urban landscape that could be taken in at a single view—has a peculiar fascination. The English reader who has had the opportunity to study monographs in his own language on Angers, Bayeux, Toulouse and Evreux, will find something very different in Bordeaux, for here was a commercial metropolis and seaport, where the population doubled between 1715 and 1790, and the volume of trade increased twentyfold in the same period. For two miles in a straight line on the banks of the broad river stretched the quays where the ships loaded with wine for the North and provisions for the West Indies and landed the sugar and coffee which were reexported to all Europe. The spacious boulevards, creation of the past few decades, the brand new white stone houses of the rich, and the splendid theatre recently devised by the great architect Victor Louis, bore witness to an astonishing, if precarious, efflorescence of prosperity, just as the newly completed palace of the archbishop, opposite the cathedral of Saint-André, bore witness to a wealth of older origin and the pride of the princely family of Rohan.

This prosperous, expanding city was still dominated, architecturally, by two antique monuments, which the improving municipality wanted to demolish — the Château Trompette, the fortress built by Louis XIV, which was to be replaced by a grandiose public square, and the Ombrière, the turreted palace of the medieval dukes, where the Parlement held its sessions. But the Revolution came before this modernization programme could begin (with the exception of a mansion built by one of our magistrates, the *conseiller* de Gobineau, in the Château Trompette area). The Parlement therefore ended its days in the ancient crumbling keep in which it had begun its career in the fifteenth century, crowded in with five other courts and on top of a complex of insanitary dungeons which were a constant source of alarm, whether from epidemics or from prison riots.

The magistrates who frequented the gloomy passages of the Ombrière were a tightly knit social group. Nearly half were sons of magistrates, and there were others with connexions with the court of a less direct kind. Out of 123 marriages, thirty-three were to daughters of magisterial colleagues, and some others to daughters of families of the robe in other courts. Only a few families had not achieved noble status before promoting a representative to a seat in the Parlement, and in 1780 the court followed the example of Rennes, Grenoble and Aix in making nobility a prerequisite. The magistrates were an exclusive group; but Dr Doyle argues that they did not constitute a "closed world". He does not detect among them an "exclusive mentality"—perhaps, however, one might draw a rather different conclusion from this fact, since social tolerance may well come more easily to those who enjoy their advantageous position behind secure defences.

Secondly, Dr Doyle argues that "the magistracy was open to all who could reasonably aspire to membership. The only indispensable requirement was money". Here again, a different conclusion might be drawn from the premise—much brilliant legal talent and smouldering ambition was kept out by that very small requirement, the possession of ready cash. But, since money was so obviously important, one would have wished Dr Doyle to enlarge the arc of vision and give us more than the tantalizingly brief glimpse of the connexion of the *parlementaires* with the wealthy commercial families. Twenty-five out of the 123 marriages were to the daughters of such families, and fourteen to colonial heiresses (Bordeaux was "the European capital of the French West Indies"), and at least fifteen out of 153 magistrates were sons of fathers grown rich in trade. One would welcome further exploration here.

By contrast with the income of local merchant princes or the magistrates of Paris, the 30,000 to 40,000 livres a year of the better-off *parlementaires* of Bordeaux was modest. Dr Doyle skilfully works through the thickets of their financial affairs: the rise and fall of the selling prices of their offices, the remuneration and fees of various kinds coming their way (probably never more than 5 per cent return on their outlay), the traditional routine by which, without scandal, they kept their contribution to national taxation down to a modest level (never more than a twentieth of income), their urban property (splendour and subletting), their subsidiary investments in Saint Domingue (subsidiary because risky), and the complex story of their landowning. On the subject of estate management, the collection of feudal dues and the agreeably technical details of the production and marketing of wine, there are two excellent chapters. The synthesizing historian will have to struggle to come to terms with Dr Doyle's conclusion: he sees no signs of the "feudal reaction", a convenient concept which fits much other evidence and, variously defined, is so generally accepted.

Expert in the law and in close personal contact with their estates, the magistrates were tight managers; perhaps, in their case—as distinct from absentee *grands seigneurs*, enterprising lawyers and townsmen newly acquiring rural property, or big farmers taking over the leases of complexes of ecclesiastical or noble estates—there was not much thread left on the screw to allow for further tightening. Certainly, the established conventions of family life in the magisterial class reflected their basic financial caution. They married late (thirty-five in their twenties and one younger, forty-seven in their thirties and ten later still), and though their wives were young the average number of children was only four. The marriage contract was the instrument of the transmission of property, rather than the will, a custom which safeguarded the economic interests of the family against the vagaries of individual preference and the accidents of fortune.

The raison d'être of the parlements was to dispense justice: this is what the magistrates paid to do and were paid for doing. But as yet—a few major scandals of injustice and some affairs concerning Protestant or Jewish marriage, and some witchcraft trials apart—we know little of their judicial functions, for the vast archival morasses of their lawsuits have been penetrated by a very limited number of forays: a fertile overgrown world on the borders of history, sociology and criminology awaits the intrepid explorer. And, while we can know little of the way their professional time was spent, it appears that these provincial magistrates had few cultural interests for the study of the historian—however could a Montesquieu have arisen among them?

Dr Doyle lists the tally of their membership in the local academy, the *Musée* (the town debating society) and in the masonic lodges, but he can find only one worthwhile author, who was, perhaps significantly, at loggerheads with most of his colleagues. In this respect, we must praise them, if at all, on the evidence of the eleven libraries whose contents we know: they kept up with the Latin classics and the French literature of the seventeenth century; they were interested in history, more especially of the local variety; they read Voltaire's more respectable works, Young's *Night Thoughts* in translation and *Les Liaisons dangereuses*.

In spite of its limitations, this sort of reading was not ill-fitted to provide the cultural background of men who enjoyed a role of social leadership and were great politicians on the fringe of national affairs and at the heart of local ones. When Louis XV and Maupeou struck their blow against the parlements in 1771, the court of Bordeaux, with a long history of opposition to the Crown behind it, affirmed the determination of all its members not to accept employment in the new tribunals; in fact, when the new offices came on offer, fifty-one out of the fifty-three were filled by magistrates of the old dispensation or their sons. Hence, after the collapse of the Maupeou experiment, there were bitter feuds between the *restants* (the turncoats who had stayed on) and the *rentrés* (the martyrs returning from exile), feuds which held up the business of litigants and brought little credit on the Parlement in the eyes of the public.

In economic affairs, only by accident did the magistrates pursue the wider interests of the nation: they kept a sharp eye on innovations which might endanger their pockets or the maintenance of public order. They were wine producers rather than grain growers, so they tried to maintain the exclusive privileges of the Bordeaux wine traders as against the vineyard owners of the hinterland, while at the same time they wished to have free trade in grain, though in time of famine they would ask the city fathers to subsidize the bakers to prevent riots. When, in 1784, the government threw the trade of the French colonies open to all flags, they led the movement of protest and, indeed, demanded the calling of the Estates General.

The magistrates reflected public opinion by opposing the corvée, but they exploded with rage only when a reforming intendant proposed to replace this system of forced labour, in certain areas, by a tax which would fall on the privileged classes as well as on the peasants. In theory, the Parlement wanted the royal demesne to be inalienable and ruthlessly maintained, to the solace of the taxpayer; in practice, the attempt of the Crown to annex islands and alluvial deposits by a tighter definition of the rights of the demesne to the beds of navigable rivers, led to one of the greatest battles of the century between the Crown and a provincial parlement, culminating in the summoning of the whole body of the magistrates from Bordeaux to Versailles to appear before Louis XVI in person.

In this affair of the *alluvions*, as in so much else, a bare outline of events inevitably ends up with a picture of a selfish oligarchy pursuing its own interest. But Dr Doyle's detailed narrative puts in the nuances. The financial manoeuvres of the Crown were shady, its agents were dubious (the chevalier de Pestels was surveying round the province as part of a speculative venture to exploit concessions from the royal demesne, with some odd court backers behind him, possibly including the Polignacs), and its pretensions were dangerously ill-defined and far-ranging; in defending their private interests, the magistrates were also standing up for the interests of all other landed proprietors and, to some extent, for the rights of the whole province.

As a curb on despotism and as a further guarantee of provincial liberties, the Parlement of Bordeaux had long asked for the creation of provincial estates for Guienne, and variations on this theme were its contribution to the aristocratic revolt of 1787 to 1788. Dr Doyle's narrative draws out the ambiguities in the situation; from the start, the Parlement wanted to dictate the composition and procedures of any new assembly; the nobles generally were divided, since some local groups did not wish to submerge their individuality in the large-scale business of an extensive province; the Tiers Etat soon lost interest in proposals which did not allow vote by head as distinct from vote by order.

It may seem odd that the parlements of the *ancien régime* could have played such an active political role and yet, in the end, have faded out so ignominiously. In fact, all the while, as they magnified their importance by acting as mouthpieces for popular discontent, they were slipping off obliquely at a tangent to the main drive of public opinion: their real importance was declining, shrivelling like a rotten kernel in an intact outer shell. By the time the *cahiers* were being drawn up, those who had applauded the Parlement of Bordeaux for using its right of registration as a device to delay royal legislation had become afraid that this vaunted constitutional power might become a weapon against the egalitarian reforms expected from the Estates General. As one of their arguments and as part of their propaganda, the parlements had claimed to speak to the monarch on behalf of the whole people, because the Estates General no longer met: they were surprised to find, in the end, that this had been their only justification.

JOHN
HASSELL
LITERARY AGENT
●
194 Greys Road,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire RG9 1QU
Tel.: Henley (04912) 3174

The most important historical work of our century — YALE REVIEW



ORDER AND HISTORY
Volume Four
THE ECUMENIC AGE
ERIC VOEGELIN

Order and History, a comprehensive study of the order of human existence in society from ancient to modern times, has been ranked with the works of Toynbee and Spengler as one of the great intellectual achievements of our time. *The Ecumenic Age* treats a period when the great religions, especially Christianity, originated — from the rise of the Persian to the fall of the Roman Empire. $15.00

Volume One	ISRAEL AND REVELATION	$12.50
Volume Two	THE WORLD OF THE POLIS	$12.50
Volume Three	PLATO AND ARISTOTLE	$12.50

Louisiana State University Press LSU

Order from:
Feffer and Simons, Inc.
100 Park Avenue,
New York, New York 10017
USA

The new chronology

By Norman Hammond

COLIN RENFREW (Editor):
British Prehistory
348pp. Duckworth. £6.95.

The decade or so after 1950 was an era of archaeological bliss. The new technique of radiocarbon dating had for the first time brought objectivity to the chronology of prehistoric Europe, providing a framework of reference outside the archaeological scheme of cross-dating at several removes to the historically dated cultures of Egypt and the eastern Mediterranean. By the early 1960s enough dates were available from north-western Europe to demonstrate conclusively that the megalithic architecture of Britain, Ireland and Brittany dated from well before 3000 BC and had no conceivable ancestry in the Mycenaean *tholoi* or the tombs of Cretan Mesara.

The egyptologists, however, were unhappy: the radiocarbon chronology increasingly disagreed with their chronology, based on astronomical observation, suggesting that it was too early; and how could a scientific method of dating based on the exponential process of atomic decay be wrong? The answer, it transpired, was that one of the axioms of the method was fallacious: the rate of formation of radiocarbon in the upper atmosphere by cosmic ray bombardment had not been constant, but varied with solar activity.

The pattern of variation was ingeniously established by taking tree-rings of known age and obtaining radiocarbon dates for them: the difference between the dendrochronological and isotopic dates increased steadily from the time of Christ back to at least 5000 BC, so that while a radiocarbon date of 1000 BC was 200 years too young, one of 4000 BC was 800 years out.

The immediate archaeological result was to fracture the links between the historically dated east Mediterranean cultures and the prehistoric cultures of the west Mediterranean and temperate Europe, the latter becoming several centuries older and in the process clearly independent of or antecedent to their previously supposed inspirations to the east. Colin Renfrew was astute enough to recognize the implications of the revised chronology, using it first to suggest the unlikelihood of Mycenaean influence on Stonehenge and the "Wessex culture" of southern England, and subsequently extending his argument over the range of European prehistory.

British Prehistory, edited by Professor Renfrew from a conference held in 1972, has the explicit aim of applying the revised, or calibrated, radiocarbon chronology to a review of the extant material, and at the same time supplying the first comprehensive overview of its subject for thirty years.

The five contributed papers accomplish the first objective faithfully, but so narrowly that the second is nowhere in sight: major areas of our knowledge of prehistoric Britain receive no mention whatsoever, so that the reader who looks for an account of settlement patterns, economy or trade will look in vain. It is a grave disappointment, under this editorship, that the authors should have ignored recent changes in intellectual approaches to archaeology: for a modernizing book to pass by the contributions or even the questions resulting from David Clarke's *Analytical Archaeology* and the work of Lewis Binford and Kent Flannery (one of whom merits a single reference in this book) is sadly parochial indeed.

Professor Renfrew, at the end of his introductory essay on the changing intellectual preconceptions that have moulded the interpretation of prehistory over the past century, casts a wistful glance towards the day when systems theory and the processual approach will be accepted in British archaeology, and Barry Cunliffe, in the brief advertisement for his own book on the Iron Age which forms the final chapter of this one, shows enthusiasm for the modern approach to archaeology; but the other contributors keep all too closely to their chronological brief and the use of artifact typology correlated with radiocarbon dates.

As a result P. A. Mellars is unable to explore the potentialities of "tool-kit" assemblages in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic and the way in which they might document a less meat-reliant economy than we at present envisage on the basis of animal bones; and I. F. Smith cannot explain how her new ideas on the evolution of the British neolithic pottery tradition fit in with our other knowledge of neolithic culture, economy and intellectual activity, the extent of which could not be even guessed at from her paper. Even recent synoptic studies of whole classes of archaeological material, though their existence is noted, lack any mention of their content or conclusions.

Audrey Henshall's paper on Scottish chambered tombs is something of an anomaly, for there is no comparable treatment of the English and Welsh megaliths; and the Scottish non-sepulchral megaliths, the stone circles whose geometrical design and astronomical function has been so forcefully argued by Alexander Thom, are likewise ignored. Scotland, in fact, beyond the limits of Miss Henshall's paper, receives rather skimpy treatment: Dr Mellars omits mention of some of the important mesolithic sites in Wigtownshire and does scant justice to Morton in Fife, while Dr Smith mentions Skara Brae once in passing.

Colin Burgess bases his substantial and indigestible chapter on the Bronze Age on the metalwork which is his speciality. The treatment is both sweeping and detailed, with nearly 400 footnotes, but would have been improved by some collaboration with Dr Smith where their interests overlap. Dr Burgess more than most writes for an initiate audience: terms such as "carps tongue France" are both arcane and ungraceful.

In few of the contributions is there any notion that the revised radiocarbon chronology, rather than radiocarbon dating itself, has made any substantial difference, apart from reversing a few potential diffusionist links and updating everything a few centuries, so that the neolithic settlement of Britain may now probably begin nearer to 5000 than to 4000 BC. Although the blurb describes the book as being for "the student and amateur archaeologist", it requires specialist knowledge to be usable, and most people will probably find the exhaustive bibliographies in some of the chapters and the tables of radiocarbon dates the most useful sections. A generally comprehensible and comprehensive synthesis of British prehistory in the light of current knowledge and approaches remains to be written.

Living off the land

By Michael Walker

E. S. HIGGS (Editor):
Palaeoeconomy
Papers in the Early History of Agriculture.
244pp. Cambridge University Press. £8.50.

Why palaeoeconomy? Archaeology, which emanated from antiquarianism, provided interesting footnotes to literate civilizations, and then ventured into exploring their antecedent prehistory and that of their barbarian neighbours. The farther away from the South-East Asian-Mediterranean world archaeologists went, and the more they attended to Stone Age remains, the less appropriate were those socio-economic models which they had borrowed consciously or unwittingly from societies described by written records. Discontinuities in the stratigraphical record or of artifactual typologies became less significant as descriptions of quasi-historical "events" than as indications of the technology and lifestyle of primitive human groups. Ethnography, particularly in the United States, was seen early as providing greater insights into archaeological finds. In Britain J. G. D. Clark's *Prehistoric Europe*, "The Economic Basis", appeared in 1952 and has influenced a whole generation of prehistoric archaeologists.

Now archaeologists concerned with widely differing regions and periods are seeking better ways of undertaking strategic planning of investigations into the past, and thus suitable models for testing by excavation and analysis of materials, than have been afforded by attempts to fill in the blank pages of history books. A return to ethnographical examples is in vogue but, as E. S. Higgs and M. R. Jarman bluntly say in *Palaeoeconomy*: "The delimitation of peoples and tribes in prehistory does not in itself seem a worthwhile objective for the core of the discipline, especially as . . . one human group may practise two different stylistically based 'cultural' entities."

Cybernetics is also in vogue but, as Mr Higgs and Mr Jarman point out, there are difficulties in squaring our often very incomplete data with grand designs, however attractive theoretically. The same criticism is levelled at over-preoccupation with man's place in ancient ecosystems and, furthermore, "ecology is not a directly determining factor for many human groups".

The brief opening article by Mr Higgs and Mr Jarman succinctly criticizes many models which archaeologists are seeking to adopt, and justifies palaeoeconomic studies because relationships between human groups and their resources can be charted by prehistoric archaeologists in the long term without denying changes in the relationships, however caused. As a general model for archaeological research, it has much to recommend it, being testable by predictively directed fieldwork, while flexible enough to embrace very many special explanations in particular instances.

That having been said, it must be reported that this book (the second volume of papers in economic prehistory by members and associates of the British Academy Major Research Project in the Early History of Agriculture), while less concerned with technical matters than its predecessor, nevertheless fails to do justice to the scope of possible applications of a palaeoeconomic approach in archaeology. To put it bluntly, it would appear from the book that palaeoeconomy is only about man's relationship to plants and animals necessary for eking out his bare existence. Perhaps future volumes will discuss extractions of resources for manufacture, and include comments by physical anthropologists on disease, nutrition, and population pressures in regions selected as case studies.

The articles presented nevertheless are exemplary: P. F. Wilkinson discusses musk-ox exploitation now and in the past; D. A. Sturdy discusses the role of reindeer in the later European Palaeolithic; R. W. Dennell and D. Webley assess the potential for Neolithic and bronze-age settlement of two Bulgarian localities; G. W. W. Barker describes prehistoric settlement and economy in central Italy; and M. R. Jarman and D. Webley do the same for south-east Italy.

The most ambitious in terms of attempting to marry traditional archaeological data to changing patterns of land use or resources are those of Mr Barker and Mr Wilkinson. Mr Barker takes the considerable area comprising Tuscany, Umbria, Latium, Marche and the Abruzzi and demonstrates the changes in land use and settlement over some 40,000 years from middle palaeolithic times, in what must be among the most intensively excavated regions of Europe. Mr. Wilkinson's circumpolar region is, of course, enormous, and bristles with difficulties, which are overcome, in a most satisfying and fascinating account.

This is not a cheap book, but it has been well worthwhile. However, it might be hoped that the project will broaden the interests it represents to incorporate a wider range of specialists among its associates, and that future volumes, while no less rigorous, will cover a wider range of economic activities carried out by early agricultural communities.

Shifting ground

By Christopher Taylor

MICHAEL ASTON and TREVOR ROWLEY:
Landscape Archaeology
217pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £5.50.

In the twenty years since W. G. Hoskins introduced landscape history there have been many books, popular and scholarly, showing the results of a close examination and appreciation of our historical environment. A new generation of landscape historians is not only carrying on this work, but is also showing in detail the methods and processes behind their studies. Michael Aston and Trevor Rowley are among the foremost of these historians and *Landscape Archaeology* is an eminently readable account, liberally and well illustrated, of how to carry out the recording of our rapidly vanishing visual heritage.

The book is not entirely successful, largely because the authors have tried to make it completely comprehensive. It is a rather uneven work with some subjects covered extremely well while others are inadequately discussed. The authors are at their best when discussing the mechanics of recording and means of identifying standing archaeological sites, village morphology and growth and the interpretation of urban layouts. But the long section on simple surveying methods is not altogether acceptable, and there are very short and totally inadequate notes on recording buildings which will mislead the beginner.

In addition to the techniques of landscape history, the book introduces many new and thought-provoking theories on different aspects of the landscape. But, again, in attempting to cover everything the authors throw away these ideas without comment. For example they suggest in passing that perhaps all medieval towns and most villages were deliberately planned, an idea worth examining. Yet this thesis is not developed and they continue to stress simple geographical determinism when analysing the study of urban and rural settlements.

Works entrance

By John Butt

R. A. BUCHANAN:
Industrial Archaeology in Britain
446pp and 82 illustrations. Allen Lane. £4.

Interdisciplinary activity is of growing importance at all levels of education. Because the age-old canons of historical teaching have, at the same time, come into question, experimentation in the curriculum has become commonplace. Nothing has been more striking, in the post-war period, than the great emphasis in teaching and research on the process of industrialization.

From the wide interest in the history of industrialization has evolved industrial archaeology, an interdisciplinary subject area with a title that often slightly embarrassed its practitioners, for they were, first and foremost, historians, geographers, architects, engineers or whatever, studying the physical remains which illustrated the economic past because they added an extra dimension to their established academic interest. For many involved in higher education historical studies have become more quantitative, but in general popular learning has become much more a visual pro-

cess. Indus[...]
ideal [...]
people [...]
take an i[...]
tant hist[...]
the comp[...]
transform[...]
within the [...]
Gradually [...]
were estab[...]
account of [...]
and a [...]
Archaeolog[...]
papers and [...]

Locally, th[...]
ture of [...]
way the ph[...]
being trans[...]
rate. In the [...]
economic ch[...]
sive urban r[...]
cause of this [...]
dustrial buil[...]
housing was [...]
and similar [...]
cut swathes [...]
urban areas [...]
dereliction or [...]
took a toll of [...]
past achieve[...]
enough to [...]
legislation [...]
was insuffici[...]
portant prese[...]
the work of loc[...]

R. A. Buch[...]
Archaeology i[...]
appeared as [...]
in 1972, show[...]
aware both of [...]
the attempts [...]
In some impor[...]
has now been [...]
stance, his su[...]
organization of [...]
studying and re[...]
trial monumen[...]
resulted in the [...]
dustrial Archae[...]
annual conferen[...]
journal. This [...]
Buchanan is the [...]
is also concern[...]
and informed [...]
be developed [...]
but in his book [...]
to hide the fact [...]
social and econ[...]
servation can [...]
is no impassio[...]
for preservation [...]
trial buildings [...]
happen to be ol[...]

The book is a [...]
has already bee[...]
milk caused by [...]
and inaction—[...]
Arch, for instan[...]
tears from Dr B[...]
sage is essentially [...]
He points to the [...]
relating to indu[...]
in the museum w[...]
siastic staffs hav[...]
standard of dis[...]
although much [...]
done—and enha[...]
tional value of [...]
Local and nati[...]
agencies are taki[...]
interest but are [...]
informed as the [...]
Amenity groups, [...]
charitable trusts [...]
viduals have [...]
against official [...]
that part of the [...]
that they regard [...]
should be preser[...]
Dr Buchanan has [...]
what has been [...]
would no doubt [...]
still awaits enlig[...]

The book is sim[...]
arranged: Part I [...]
and techniques, th[...]
work and the [...]
subject, though it [...]
the academic "Yo[...]
cribed recently in [...]
"Baptist wing" [...]
conflicts reveal [...]
is alive. Part 2 is [...]
principal industri[...]
cusses power, tra[...]
services. An ext[...]
regions of Britain [...]
the book is amp[...]
maps, diagrams [...]
This is an enjoy[...]
should bring fres[...]
studies.

A second edition of [...]
Physics and Ar[...]
Oxford Universit[...]
just been publish[...]
describes both [...]
through experim[...]
techniques can [...]
archaeology. He [...]
these techniques [...]
radiocarbon dati[...]
cent dating and [...]
ing, do not [...]
archaeological [...]
used in conjuncti[...]

[...]autiful and useful

[...] Rupert Hall

[...] PACEY:
[...] of Ingenuity
[...] Idealism in the development [of] technology
[A]llen Lane. £5.50.

[...] not live by bread alone, [...] all his houses built of un[...]e. Pyramids, Parthenon, [...]non are not purely utili[...]buildings, any more than [...] Wedgwood or silver con[...]ere table-mugs. The mak[...] such things, large or [...] give pleasure to the sight [...] has been a challenge to [...]genuity from which im[...]s in techniques have [...] "Per voluptatem [...] might be the proper [...] a certain kind of inven[...]tsman, though rather of [...]world than the new, so that [...] the doubts about Arnold [...]ttempt "to trace non-eco[...]eas and impulses in the [...]ent of technology" must [...]om his endeavour to find [...]uity in this respect be[...]e thirteenth century and [...]ath.

[...]Nef (whose writings, like [...] Lynn White on medieval [...]y, Dr Pacey seems to [...] completely in his text as [...]bliography) long ago dis[...] very perceptively the [...]development of technology [...]e (Versailles, Vincennes, [...]Gobelins, Rouen are evoc[...]s in this context) as con[...]with the industrial develop[...] technology in England [...]ter, Birmingham, Tyne[...] based on coal and with [...]ive production of crude, [...]od goods as its ambition.

[...] there are counter-examples [...] thesis (Wedgwood, Doul[...] Sheffield platers), it is not [...] Dr Pacey can afford to [...] he seeks to maintain that [...]re for beauty and emo[...]fect which animated thir[...]ntury cathedral builders [...]nued to influence techno[...]progress.

[...] further weakness of Dr [...] treatment that besides [...]omitting agriculture—the [...] technique of mankind, [...] whose evolution has not [...]e least influential on the [...] civilization—and also fail[...] perhaps in a small book [...]itable) to discuss such in[...]s textile-making and ship[...] where the aesthetic com[...] has been strong, he has [...]o devote a great deal of [...] to the history of mech[...] Now here, if the aesthetic [...]t is additive and superfi[...]er than intrinsic and essen[...]hether in a Renaissance [...] a Victorian Gothic [...]se), there is nevertheless [...]l, non-economic impulse: [...] of solving puzzles and [...]mysteries.

[...]an doubt that the sheer [...]he mechanical trick which [...]an deny to Hero, al-Jázári, [...]anson was also shared by [...]rkwright, Bramah, Mauds[...]atstone and heaven knows [...]y more? To produce a [...]ly elegant solution to a [...]ical problem must surely be [...]ying an experience of cre[...] painting a picture. Indeed, [...]who maintain that in the [...] day technology has [...]ad its own ethos" and is [...]er passively prodded along [...]omic necessity are really [...] that technologists are insist[...] the practical use of very [...]solutions to fascinating puz[...]like Concorde) whether [...] needs" them or not. One [...] plausibly argue that the [...]history of aviation down to [...] the product of the puzzle[...]urge.

[...]Dr Pacey tends to emphasize [...]e", "experiment" and [...]ation". Of course the desire [...]onalize technology (which [...] Diesel felt, for example) [...]ll be directed towards other [...] than those of financial [...] A great many superficially [...]rian" mathematical exer[...]were published in the eigh[...] century whose real point [...] more than the display of [...]tual ingenuity. And astro[...]rather than these learned [...] constitutes the first attempt to market "higher learning" under the guise of its usefulness.

The learned did not mean to mislead practical men, necessarily, but it was inevitable that their "in-principle" solutions of problems should appear more realistic than they in fact were. So Galileo's study of the scaling-factor between structures of different sizes permitted no one to calculate the strength of anything, until the strength of some one beam (or whatever) had been measured. Charles Bage, in 1802, could not "calculate" *ab origine* the strength of iron beams to be used in a textile mill. What he actually did was to ascertain the strength of some iron bars by trials, and then scale-up from these, using Galileo's rules, to the strength he guessed to be requisite for his flanged girders. This was, of course, a cautious way to proceed in using a new constructional material, but twenty years before the Iron Bridge at Coalbrookdale had been put up without any such trials—and is standing still.

If Dr Pacey's interpretations are not always justifiable and his arguments sometimes forced, nevertheless he has endeavoured to set the "history of inventions" (not forgetting the "moral inventions" of the Utilitarians, as he terms them) in a wider context than is usual. If, in a short and popular book, breadth of vision entails a fuzzy focus, this is probably inevitable. Its purpose is admirable: to show that technological progress has (sometimes) served Man as well as Mammon; that its course is not necessarily towards destruction as pessimists believe: that "technology can be remodelled and redirected to serve a different purpose". It is only a pity that this historical defence of technology has neither the clarity nor the power that one so frequently encounters in the writings of its critics.

Getting up steam

By Joseph Lee

W. O. SKEAT:
George Stephenson
The Engineer and His Letters
267pp. The Institution of Mechanical Engineers. £4.50.

A life of George Stephenson following so closely on those of L. T. C. Rolt (1960) and R. M. Robbins (1966) can hardly hope to add much of significance. But enthusiastic biographers are rarely deterred by the thought that they have nothing to add to existing knowledge. W. O. Skeat brings an impressive command of engineering detail to his task, though he wisely makes no claims to originality. His main purpose is to convey the character of George Stephenson through his letters.

This, however, raises a problem. Stephenson, conscious of his lack of education, dictated most of his letters. The few that survive from his own hand suggest that his scribes may have smoothed his tongue as well as his spelling. His description of a Scottish rival in 1822 reveals a caustic turn of phrase generally missing from the dictated letters:

> With respect to Mr Stephenson of Edinburgh giving such a rash opinion on our Railroad and Engines is because the knowledge of machinery has not yet entered head at least I have not seen any marks of it when in his company and if not now its unlikely ever will. I have heard him make some remarks on Railways which I hardly could have expected from a child he has collected news like other book makers and setting it of for his own if we are just rising from darkness I hope we means we are the first, and if so it is likely our North country neighbours will have to grope there by the refracted rays from our light.

This letter captures something of the exhilaration of invention in the Industrial Revolution: bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, but to be an engineer was very heaven! Engineers were the pop stars of the railway mania—unsure of their social status, but idolized by frenzied fans and able to command huge fees from speculative promoters. Stephenson retained the sense of basic values learnt in his hard early years, but his advisers taught him—once he ventured beyond Tyneside—to adapt his fees to the predatory instincts of finance capitalism. He reassured a solicitous friend that the promoters of the London and Birmingham "readily agreed to all my charges and I assure you it made me blush to ask it but the hardening lessons I had got from you made me stand to it and it was pleasant to find no one had the least objections".

Stephenson's letters rarely convey the cragginess that made him many enemies. It is true that Mr Skeat's list of epithets—"inflexible determination", "superhuman energy and endurance", "intensely practical", "resolute adherence", "iron constitution", "remorseless drive"—makes Stephenson sound like Sir Alf Ramsey's dream team. In general, however, the pious commentary, wending a leisurely way between the letters, softens the image further. It is, for instance, a trifle euphemistic for Mr Skeat to describe as "practical" his hero's insensitivity towards a new wife (Stephenson could afford to marry three times, being away from home so often) who had fallen ill in his absence.

George Stephenson appears under the auspices of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (of which Stephenson was the first president) on the 125th anniversary of his death. If it adds little to Rolt and Robbins it is a worthy product of the Institution—beautifully produced and handsomely illustrated.

Stellar achievements

By John North

GUNTHER BUTTMANN:
The Shadow of the Telescope
A Biography of John Herschel
Translated by Bernard Pagel
219pp. Lutterworth. £3.90.

Sir John Herschel was one of those giants of the nineteenth century about whom it would be hard to be completely dull. The only son of Sir William Herschel (the greatest astronomical observer of his time, and discoverer of Uranus), John was to become senior wrangler at Cambridge. He was the father of twelve children, one of whom introduced fingerprints into criminology. He led an expedition to the Cape of Good Hope to chart southern skies, collecting stars with the fervour that his contemporaries showed for collecting flora and fauna. As Master of the Mint he was almost, but not quite, successful at decimalizing our currency. He was a chemist and a pioneer of photography, coining much of its vocabulary. He wrote on many scientific subjects, from geometrical optics to meteorology, and was a friend of many important people all over Europe. He published translations of Schiller, Dante, and Homer, and he tried his hand at poetry.

Günther Buttmann's *The Shadow of the Telescope* is the first full-length biographical sketch of John Herschel. (It appeared in German in 1965, and the American printing of the translation came out as long ago as 1970.) Mr Buttmann presents an even picture of most of Herschel's activities, and makes good use of his writings, published and unpublished. It must come as something of a shock to learn that your subject wrote an elegy with the title, "On burning a parcel of old manuscripts", but John Herschel's often laconic style hid perhaps more than the flames consumed.

Whether or not this explains the matter-of-fact mode of the biography is hard to say. Mr Buttmann does not try to present a detailed exposition of Herschel's mathematical and scientific achievements, or to place them securely in their intellectual setting, except in a very general way.

Harvey atque vale

By Charles Webster

ALLEN G. DEBUS (Editor):
Medicine in Seventeenth Century England
435pp. University of California Press (IBEG). £8.50.

Medicine in Seventeenth Century England consists of the papers delivered at an international symposium organized by the late C. D. O'Malley, and subsequently edited by the Director of the Morris Fishbein Centre for the Study of the History of Science and Medicine at the University of Chicago. This symposium was designed to "cover the spectrum of English medicine" in the seventeenth century.

The contributors were selected primarily from among O'Malley's medical associates and immediate colleagues. Predictably, they have concentrated on the topics relevant to modern scientific medicine. The familiar items in the contribution of English physicians to surgery, anatomy, physiology, and even endocrinology are dealt with in a not incompetent manner, but the level of treatment is elementary and anecdotal, and the account is given largely without reference to the considerable body of recent dissertations and published research on the topics under consideration. The prevailing tone of mediocrity is varied by only one author: L. J. Rather in his reassessment of the work of Thomas Willis and Thomas Sydenham raises important questions about the historiography of pathology; he joins in the now fashionable tendency to emphasize the virtues of Thomas Willis at the expense of Sydenham who, not surprisingly, is found to deserve his seventeenth-century reputation, rather than the uncritical admiration of later generations of his compatriots.

Whatever its pretensions, this collection certainly does not cover the "spectrum" of seventeenth-century medicine. One tract by a Helmontian physician is summarized in the editor's contribution, while the important topic of popular medicine is dismissed in a brief and unsympathetic diatribe about "Quackery". Medicine as it was known in the seventeenth century is almost untouched. On the subjects of prevalent diseases, epidemics, mortality, the birth rate, the medical profession, major traditions of therapy, the medical literature, public health, social medicine, hospitals and most aspects of medical education, it is virtually silent.

This book provides yet further evidence of the predominantly blinkered approach of medical historians to their subject. Students of seventeenth-century medicine are much too given to the constant repetition of a limited repertoire of stories about the anatomical and physiological work of the disciples of Harvey. The criteria for their evaluations tend to be too limiting, with the result that even Rather is led to base his case for Sydenham's being "in all respects inferior to Willis" in pathology, on Sydenham's failure to take "note of the Harveian circulation and its implications for medical theory and practice". By this standard of judgment even the great Harvey himself would fare very badly. If seventeenth-century medicine continues to be evaluated according to its degree of conformity with modern scientific medicine, it is inevitable that such figures as Sydenham (or even Harvey) will be found wanting. As long as they work on this basis, historians of medicine are destined, whatever their period, to become interested in an ever-diminishing fraction of our rich medical inheritance.

Leeches and sawbones

By Calvin Wells

STANLEY RUBIN:
Medieval English Medicine
232pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £6.50.

R. THEODORE BECK:
The Cutting Edge
Early History of the Surgeons of London
216pp. Lund Humphries. £6.

Medieval English Medicine is one of the best books yet written on the subject. Stanley Rubin's first chapter is important and pertinent because, unlike many historians, he presents the archaeological evidence: especially of the nature and significance of diseases which are found in Anglo-Saxon skeletons from a period before the first medical texts survive.

With the palaeopathology behind him Mr Rubin considers the textual evidence from the time of the Saxon Leechbooks to the threshold of the Renaissance. His main topics are: early medical documents; religious writings, such as lives of the saints; physicians and the treatment they could offer; surgery; and the monastic infirmary with its organization and available therapy. A chapter on leprosy is, for the general reader, one of the best and most lucid accounts available.

But clarity and control of his tangled theme is only one of Mr Rubin's outstanding virtues. Another is his awareness that where there are doctors there must be patients, that medicine is a system of thought as well as practice, and that its philosophy is always linked to the way a society lives.

Mr Rubin, who is superintendent physiotherapist in a large children's hospital, interprets clinical evidence convincingly and often shrewdly—even on the magico-religious aspects of early folk therapy. Among medieval medical texts, the Anglo-Saxon literature was the only substantial corpus written in the vernacular, and thus more available to the lower social classes. The significance of this has not yet been fully explored.

A most interesting section in *Medieval English Medicine* reviews Anglo-Saxon legal attitudes to personal injury, including that caused by surgical incompetence. Mr Rubin has written on this subject elsewhere; here he discusses the anomalies in the compensation tariffs of Ethelbert of Kent and Alfred the Great.

There are digressions. Comments on the *Anglo-Saxon Herbal* lead to a discussion of the rise and decline of botanical illustration; early veterinary medicine and monastic regulations about blood-letting are both mentioned. But these digressions never distract. *Medieval English Medicine* has a good bibliography and index, scholarly documentation and is notably free from printer's errors.

Much work has gone into *The Cutting Edge*, and it includes some new or hitherto elusive material, but the result is an indigestible muddle. A professional architect, a former Sheriff of London and a Past Master of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, R. Theodore Beck has searched the archives for details about these early craftsmen. His index names about 400 medical practitioners, though nothing else except a short list of hospitals and universities. This makes *The Cutting Edge* very like a catalogue. It aspires to be more, however, so brief narrative chapters place these doctors in the setting of their centuries and describe, in greater detail, a few outstanding personalities.

Despite its subtitle, untidy digressions to the provinces and Continent confuse and distract the reader. Short quotations from a few early surgeons are given, but also a very long one from John of Arderne and another covering fourteen double-column pages, from a manuscript which is possibly by Thomas Morstede. These long extracts, in their original fourteenth and fifteenth-century English, are wholly out of balance among the thumbnail sketches given to most of the other doctors. The Morstede text is certainly valuable but it demands an extensive commentary which Mr Beck wisely does not attempt. *The Cutting Edge* is marred throughout by a lack of adequate discussion and there is no real attempt to see the work of these early surgeons in their social and intellectual context.

مكتبة من الأمل

Life's little tyrannies

By John Sturrock

ALEJO CARPENTIER:
El recurso del método
343pp. Mexico: Siglo XXI.

Casa de las Américas
No 87, November-December, 1974: *Con Alejo Carpentier*
167pp. Havana: Instituto Cubano del Libro. $0.40.

Alejo Carpentier's seventieth birthday has earned him a special number of the Cuban review *Casa de las Américas*. The contributors, for the most part, preach better than they analyse, faced as they are with the need to secure Carpentier for Marxism before he can safely be applauded as Latin America's "greatest living novelist". One embarrassing old question is raised, however: whether he really counts as a Latin American, or as an honorary European, in cultural exile. The decision, rather too simply, is that he belongs to the Caribbean.

Carpentier may be a Marxist, or he may not; there is no knowing from his books. Nor from his career: he serves Castro but not in a job that implies any total subscription to Castro's beliefs. For the past few years Carpentier has been Cuba's ambassador in Paris, a perk which other eminent Latin American writers have also had from their governments. Such postings are intelligent: the ambassador is gratified to be going not *to* Paris but *back* there (Carpentier was a political exile in Europe from 1928 to 1939), and to a place that influenced his writing decisively; while the regime gets credit for good taste in having picked so civilized a representative. Carpentier himself makes the point in *El recurso del método*, that the heads of Latin American states like to be well thought of in Europe and especially France, which is where their continent's most prestigious political and cultural ideas are seen as having come from.

The head of state in this new novel—Carpentier's first for more than ten years—worries about his image abroad even though he is a cynical brute at home. Several cynical brutes in fact, for what Carpentier has constructed is the paradigm of a Latin American dictator, in the line of Asturias's *El señor presidente*. His Primer Magistrado is the unnamed tyrant of an unnamed country, an infamous distillation of Latin America's benighted past. We have Carpentier's own word for it that even the cruellest and most bizarre of his dictator's feats can be certified from history, that forty per cent come from the record of Gerardo Machado, who ran Cuba in the late 1920s and early 30s, the rest, in smaller contributions, from fellow oppressors.

The Primer Magistrado's francomania too, it seems, is traditional, because there is a sub-class of Latin American dictators known for their appalling cultural pretentiousness. The Primer Magistrado begins the book in Paris, hobnobbing with louche intellectuals and talented prostitutes, and at the end of it he is back there, some ten or fifteen years older, in final exile from his country. In between, he returns for medical treatment when threatened with stiffness—more symbolic than psychosomatic—in his right or executive arm. But even when he is back in his unpleasantly hot and philistine homeland, putting down sedition or greedily profiteering, he often has thoughts of *allá*, and is distressed when some of his more photogenic acts of butchery are publicized in the European papers, thereby confirming him as what he fancies he is not, the stock Latin American dictator.

El recurso del método, like all of Carpentier's books, hinges in the end on this traffic in ideas and stereotypes between Europe and South America. It is not, whatever the party faithful may say, a political novel, because Carpentier has no time for the careful social or economic analysis which would show what was congenitally amiss in the Primer Magistrado's country and how best to correct it. The Primer Magistrado is a violent and disagreeable assertion, the inevitable end of a process which Carpentier leaves obscure. But this has long been his chosen way: to camouflage the advent of a leader, melodramatically, as the work of nature and surround it, not with explanation but with rumour and superstition. The political process, in Carpentier, is a further, pessimistic, metaphor for the natural one; regimes are as deciduous as trees and history is stubbornly repetitive.

Hence the parody of Descartes in this new title. The cool and hopeful rationalism of the *Discours de la méthode*—axioms from which appear at the head of each chapter—is made to look more than usually unreal by the Primer Magistrado's method and the number of times he has recourse to it. He quells every challenge to his regime, military or civilian, and is supplanted only when the Americans turn against him. But Descartes is not there as some naive measure of the Primer Magistrado's savagery and passion, he is there because, as the emblem of French intellectual finesse, he is the Primer Magistrado's own model, and a bitterly inappropriate one. The Primer Magistrado's European sophistication is worthless; Carpentier, not for the first time, asks instead for cultural honesty and the recognition that education begins at home, that Latin Americans should not start schooling themselves in Europe at the expense of native cultures. In this novel he pursues his didactic ambition of enumerating the entire continent in its nouns, preferably plural ones, as if these impressively sensuous accumulations of local matter might one day smother the alien sights and usages of Europe.

Carpentier's hopes for the Caribbean, or for Latin America more generally, are cultural before they are political, demanding as he does that his compatriots give the same degree of loving attention to their environment as he gives. But a doubt remains: Carpentier, long absent from Latin America, rediscovered it after he had learnt the literary precepts of Paris and especially of Surrealism, and he has celebrated it since with the formal convictions he acquired abroad. In *El recurso del método* he has unquestionably overdone the cultural acquisitions of his dictator, who knows and appreciates far more than he needed to of the arts of Europe. The Primer Magistrado is, in the last resort, a worryingly ambiguous monster—almost as if, perish the thought, Carpentier was flirting with the idea of a public self-criticism.

Bovine consolations

By George Craig

ROLAND DUBILLARD:
Olga ma vache
169pp. Paris: Gallimard. 21fr.

The narrator of the title story, married, with grown-up children, nerves himself to recount the major episode of his life: the sequence which begins when he, at the time an aspiring young dramatist "resting" after one of his plays has flopped, goes to stay at a friend's farmhouse and falls in love with a cow. Within weeks the cow is speaking, they go back to Paris together and there are even excited arrangements for an altogether new kind of play, with Olga as star. All the ingredients are there for something a great deal less subtle than what Roland Dubillard has in fact written. For the narrator's rueful, astringent style ("j'en avais assez d'avoir l'air de m'irriter contre les Arts. Je préférais m'ennuyer") makes him aware of what is grotesque in his adventure sooner and more sharply than we are. Deprived of this comforting superiority, it is we and the other characters who appear erratic and shallow, while his behaviour takes on a strange, unpredictable consistency. The result is a beautifully comic and surprisingly painful story in which public spectacle and secret dream, the vulnerable and the sardonic, are simultaneously present in that which both mirrors and exemplifies them: the words. A hint of just how these forbid either mourning or rejoicing while pressing us to both can perhaps be seen in the final sentence: "J'avais appris à croire que je savais résoudre les faux problèmes."

Of the other two pieces in this collection, the first, "Les Campements", is a brief and sober evocation of a state between dream and hallucination. The "camp-sites" are minimal communities, their connexions with each other and with the world as tenuous as possible, their ideals instability, transparency and a sort of serene randomness in both things and people. It is a delicate and moving exploration, yet faintly disappointing, perhaps because of a touch of unresolved self-indulgence. It is as if one of Borges's imaginary worlds had answered its imaginer back, becoming autonomous and at the same time less compelling.

With the last, and much the longest of the three, the "Confessions d'un fumeur de tabac français", we are in what seems like the clearest territory of all: that of a narrator who, giving up smoking, keeps a diary to help him over the withdrawal symptoms and bolster his resolve. The resolve breaks eventually, but too late: not smoking, and writing about it, have already become addictions too. It is very funny, and the derisive gaze, turned at least as often on the self as on others, the urgent yet pointless battle for survival in words, give it the erratic rhythms of involuntary confession. But the comparatively trivial loss and separation which fill the space are a smoke screen for another and far more serious loss, barely guessable, known only at the end.

M Dubillard mocks unknowable hurts with rare grace. That his collection should have won a literary prize is fitting; that the prize should be the Grand Prix de l'Humour Noir might have been predicted—by one of his mordant narrators.

Space enough, and Time

By James Hamilton-Paterson

ANNE McCAFFREY:
To Ride Pegasus
243pp. Dent. £2.95.

Anne McCaffrey's latest book, like her previous ones, deals in parapsychology. Future Earthlings who have a flair for precognition (referred to modestly by the characters as "my Talent") live and work at The Center, monitoring the thoughts and immediate future of a big American city and giving warnings of impending air-crashes, earthquakes and outbursts of homicide. The four linked stories are like episodes of *The Streets of San Francisco* scripted by Mme Blavatsky, with the cops using tranquillizer guns in the shoot-outs. What is so unexpected is that Mrs McCaffrey's writing should be uproariously funny. She has a satirical grasp of such a wide range of banality that she should rightly think of it as her Talent. "Brain surgery can be a harrowing experience", she announces in her first story, in which a famous ESP man lies in hospital with severe head injuries following a road accident he foresaw but then forgot about. As he recovers from the operation he proposes to his nurse, Molly. "I had a team of psychiatrists examine my mental health with fine Freudian tongs", he reassures her. "Damn the torpedoes and full speed ahead", replies Molly. In fact, Mrs McCaffrey is most funny when she is pretending to be serious. Whether she means to be funny, who knows?

FRED HOYLE and GEOFFREY HOYLE:
Into Deepest Space
215pp. Heinemann. £2.50.

Into Deepest Space is a space odyssey, told with considerable enthusiasm and no narrative skill. But if the fictional aspects of the book fail to grip, there is a hard nugget of science left, which is more than can be said of most SF. Many of the situations encountered by the crew of Betelgeuse's ship in its pursuit of the powerful Yela are familiar to SF readers: the total breakdown of every system, starvation, disorientation and oxygen deficiency, a final plunge through a Black Hole into an anti-galaxy and a reversed world. But the quirks and oddities of relativity described here are much quirkier and odder than anything a purely literary man might have imagined for a ship travelling at the speed of light.

BOB SHAW:
Orbitsville
224pp. Gollancz. £2.60.

Vance Garamond, one of an élite band of spaceship captains, causes bitter personal injury to President Elizabeth, the sinister and despotic ruler of a trillion-dollar galactic empire. There is no point in trying to explain anything to her, so Garamond hurriedly collects his wife and son and takes off from the spaceport before the president can mobilize what will be a galaxy-wide manhunt for him. In his search for a hiding-place Garamond discovers a star-system whose existence has been postulated but never proved. It is a Dyson sphere — a smooth shell 320 million km in diameter: so large that if the sun were placed at its centre the Earth's orbit would still be inside the shell. The discovery of this phenomenon, and what lies inside it, is enough to guarantee Garamond the celebrity which alone can save him from President Elizabeth's revenge.

The theme of the single outcast challenging the power of a commercially-backed oligarch is not new to SF and has produced some of its greatest tales, ranging from Alfred Bester's to the exploits of Harry Harrison's rat in society's wainscot, James diGriz. Bob Shaw handles the mode entirely in his own way, eschewing a wild chase across the universe for the creation of a genuinely strange relationship in a genuinely strange star-system. In many ways *Orbitsville* is one of the best SF novels of the past year; in its own genre it is probably the best: intelligent, exhilarating, and shrewd.

CHRISTOPHER PRIEST:
Real-Time World
158pp. New English Library. £2.25.

A volume of ten short stories with a self-effacing author's introduction and hardly a flat spot anywhere: rare indeed. The first, "The Head and the Hand", is a fabulously disgusting Dahlesque story about a man who has made a fortune by amputating bits of himself in front of dinner-jacketed audiences and television cameras. Christopher Priest has the knack of hitting on a single character, an inspired outsider, with a quirk or hang-up which makes him constantly interesting. Many science fiction writers have used the theme of salvage companies searching space for wrecked vessels, but none has had his hero almost prevented from staking a rich claim because of an insect phobia. Even the insects in the story, "Breeding Ground", are original: space-mites can cross space and worm their way through steel but the oxygen in space-suits kills them. As they die, they give off tiny electric shocks

The medi[...] racke[...]

By Peter [...]

LEONARDO SC[...]:
Todo modo
124pp. Turin: [...]

Leonardo Sciascia [...] detective story [...] truths about the [...] *modo*, like [...] the right pigeon [...] —murders, [...] but no real [...] will be solved [...] them powerful [...] killed, but their [...] up to a plot [...] explained and [...] ingenious hypo[...] account for the [...] an extra, posthu[...] three rotten li[...] and fixing to keep [...] the poor poor.

At one time Sc[...] wrote more or l[...] about the corrupt[...] island, where [...] stand a poor [...] loyalist *mafiosi* [...] less local because [...] is just as evident [...] there, too, econ[...] power is a com[...] changed between [...] while the custodi[...] the Church, ignore [...] crudest iniquities [...] nothing at all [...] Sciascia's camp[...] briefly, elegantly [...] there are signs in [...] increasing sense [...] corruption is a [...] ous way of counter[...]

The setting of [...] pleasingly and [...] a hermitage that has [...] into a plush and [...] hotel. The hermit[...] mous hermit, may [...] been spurious, but [...] fies its burial inside [...] it is now both cryp[...] the hotel, once a [...] people, industrialists [...] to save their souls [...] of spiritual exercis[...] fossor, and the [...] worldly asylum for [...] Don Gaetano, a [...] minded priest whose [...] a brilliant and crushi[...] challenges to his [...] whose curious spec[...] identify him with [...] century painting of [...] himself. The narrator [...] is also rich and [...] painter, trained [...] detachment Sciascia [...] novelist of the new [...] conscious kind.

Nothing of what [...] hotel could be called [...] proving, and the only [...] who shows signs of [...] advance in self-knowle[...] one of Sciascia's many [...] ironies—the narrator [...] business being there [...] place. Rapidly, one [...] and with a shocking [...] human concern, three [...] are murdered and the [...] be called. Their pe[...] to find the murder[...] exclusively directed by [...] who finally claims [...] answer, and that it is [...] answer in "The Part[...] where the best bi[...] out to be under the [...] doesn't, so far as one [...] his solution with us [...] ends, starkly but [...] passage borrowed from [...] notorious inquiry [...] gratuit", *Les Caves du* [...]

If there is an answer [...] where in *Todo modo* [...] be, because it is a [...] ful and literary book [...] ledgments, among others [...] cio, Dante, Borges [...] it's likely to escape [...] obsessive problem-solve[...] did the killings is [...] because Sciascia has [...] more bitter conclusions [...] drawn: about the [...] lethal influence of [...] the unchristian [...] Church, whose [...] make it totally [...] truth.

APPOINTMENTS

LIBRARIANS

ASLIB
INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SENIOR ASSISTANT [...] type of the Commonwealth [...] unpublished translations. The candidate should have [...] or bibliographical experience. Applicants will not be required [...] undertake translating but have a knowledge of East [...] languages with English as mother tongue. An ability to translate from the Cyrillic languages would be an advantage. Salary £3,100 per annum. Applications giving full details of education and experience to be sent to the Information [...] Aslib, 3 Belgrave Square, SW1X 8PL.

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT ENGINEERING LIBRARIAN. Candidates should have a good degree and an appropriate qualification in librarianship or information science. Salary scale for Librarian, presently under review following introduction of the new salary structure. Minimum actual placing according to qualifications and experience. Removal allowances up to £250 payable in certain circumstances. Further particulars and application forms (to be returned as soon as possible) from the Registrar, quoting reference [...], University of Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 [...]

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED URBAN STUDIES

SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified librarians for the POST of SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT at the School. The appointment carries responsibility for expanding library and also the development of library services. Salary on a scale £1,786 to £[...], plus approximately £220 [...] minimum threshold agreement [...] structure under review). Applications, with the names of two referees, should be sent before [...] 21, 1975, to the Secretary, School for Advanced Urban Studies, University of Bristol, Rodney Lodge, Grange Road, Bristol BS8 4EA, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY
LIBRARY
BIBLIOGRAPHER

APPLICATIONS are invited for a NEW POST concerned with stock, policy and bibliography in all aspects of economics, industrial administration, law and social affairs and would suit someone with experience in the field of research literature of these fields. A sound knowledge of government publishing and a grasp of parliamentary procedure is necessary. A working knowledge of [...] is desirable. The post is both stimulating and demanding, requiring self reliance, initiative and adaptability. Salary, dependent upon age and experience, in the region of £3,000 per annum. Applications to the Personnel Officer, C.B.I., 21 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LP.

CARDIFF COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT required to take charge of periodicals and to give assistance to readers in this field. Some experience of periodicals and clerical procedures will be necessary. Salary range £1,608-£1,923. Starting salary by arrangement. Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Administrative Officer, Cardiff College of Education, Cyncoed, Cardiff. Closing date for applications—14 days after the appearance of this advertisement.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER COUNTY COUNCIL
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians for the POST of LIBRARIAN Coordinating Work with Children and Young People in the North-West Worcestershire Division. The post is based at Stourport-on-Severn Library. Salary AP4-5. Further details and application form from County Librarian, Love's Grove, Worcester WR1 [...]. Closing date 29th March.

HON. SOCIETY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

TYPIST/LIBRARY ASSISTANT required for library typewriter and general library duties. 35-hour, 5-day week, non-contributory pension scheme, free lunches in Hall. Salary: up to £2,382.68 including threshold and London Weighting. Application form from Librarian and Keeper of the Records, Middle Temple Library, Middle Temple Lane, London EC4Y 9BT. Tel. 01-353 4303, to be returned by 25th March, 1975.

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified librarians for the above post in the College Library. Work will be connected with information services, the person appointed being responsible for the periodicals collection and inter-library loans. Salary scale for a qualified librarian is in accordance with the S.J.C. (Scottish Councils) scales for librarians, £2,055-£2,638, with placing according to experience. Application forms and further information from the Principal, Dundee College of Education, Park Place, Dundee DD1 4HP, to whom application should be made not later than Monday, 24th March, 1975.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER COUNTY COUNCIL
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

LIBRARIAN required at Woodrow Branch Library, Redditch. Applications invited from Chartered Librarians. The Library, with a floor area of 5,000 sq. ft., was opened in 1970 and played an active role in the life of the community. Housing available.
Salary: Librarians Special Scale (to maximum).
Details and application form from County Librarian, Love's Grove, Castle Street, Worcester.

DEPARTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF LEISURE AND RECREATION

REFERENCE LIBRARIAN, FULHAM LIBRARY—Grade AP5. Salary £3,261 to £3,582 inclusive of London Weighting plus £229.68 threshold agreement.
APPLICATIONS invited from Chartered Librarians with suitable experience in reference library work. The post involves responsibility for all aspects of the running of reference service within Fulham Library.
Requests for application forms to Personnel Manager, Hammersmith House, (ROG Building), Black's Road, London W6 9EG, quoting reference DOA.L.11. Closing date 1st April.
London Borough of Hammersmith.

HON. SOCIETY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

Librarians not yet chartered who wish to obtain experience and practical training before taking up a senior post are invited to apply for a Graduate TRAINEE LIBRARIAN post which will shortly become vacant.
35-hour, 5-day week, non-contributory pension scheme, free lunches in Hall.
Salary on Trainee Grade: up to £2,646.08 including threshold and London weighting.
Application form from Librarian and Keeper of the Records, Middle Temple Library, Middle Temple Lane, London EC4Y 9BT. Tel. 01-353 4303, to be returned by 25th March, 1975.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
University of London

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

Required for general duties in:
(1) The College Library—previous library experience an advantage but not essential.
(2) The Chemistry/Biochemistry Departmental Library—Library experience and ability to type an advantage.
Salaries on scale £1,546-£2,086 or £2,026-£2,431 (including London allowance and threshold), depending upon age and experience.
All applications, naming two referees, to College Librarian, Lyon Playfair Library, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London SW7 2AZ.

LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
POULTON-LE-FYLDE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, Nr Blackpool, Lancs. FY6 7AW

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
Salary A.P.3
APPLICATIONS are invited for the above POST to assist the Tutor Librarian in varied work in the College Libraries and Resources Centre.
The forthcoming merger with Preston Polytechnic will offer opportunities for widening experience in higher education fields.
Further information and application form from the Librarian.

LIVERPOOL CITY LIBRARIES

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS, AP 2 (£1,800-£2,187).
APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above posts.
Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.
General local government conditions apply,—together with the payment of removal, etc., expenses in appropriate cases. Application forms, returnable by Tuesday, 1st April, 1975, are obtainable from the City Librarian, Central Libraries, William Brown Street, Liverpool, L3 8EW.

NORTH WESTERN REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Have a vacancy for a LIBRARIAN at their Regional Headquarters in Gateway House adjacent to Manchester Piccadilly Railway Station.
The post offers considerable scope for a person with library experience. Duties will include the maintenance of a library service and of an associated information service.
Salary range £1,998 to £2,676 per annum (plus Threshold Agreement) (General Administrative Assistant grade).
Where there is more than one candidate of equal merit, preference will normally be given to an applicant from the normal Health Services.
Application forms and further information can be obtained from the Regional Administrator, North Western Regional Health Authority, Gateway House, Piccadilly South, Manchester M60 7LP (telephone number 061-236 9456, extension 304, Miss Franks), quoting reference number 991. Completed application forms should be returned by April 1, 1975.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF TRAFFORD
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
Librarians scale: £1,836-£2,187, £2,538 plus threshold

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified Librarians for the above POST at the Old Trafford Library, Stretford Division.
This is an attractive new branch which opened in December of last year. The person appointed will be responsible for the administration of the library in the absence of the Branch Librarian and will have special responsibility for the Children's department.
Application forms and further details from B. Daive, Assistant Borough Librarian, Trafford Library Service, Birch House, Talbot Road, Manchester M16 0GH (Telephone 061-872-5183 Ext. 18) to whom completed application forms should be returned by 24th March.

Inner London Education Authority
LIBRARIAN POSTS (LIB. III)
Chartered Librarians needed for
1) BROOKE HOUSE SCHOOL
Kenninghall Road E5 8BP
2) ENSHAM SCHOOL
Franciscan Road SW17 8HE. (26 hours per week, salary pro rata of full-time rate)
3) HAVERSTOCK SCHOOL
Chalk Farm NW3 2BJ
Salary: £2,872-£3,442, including all allowances.
Application forms and further details from the Education Officer (EO/Estab 2A/1), County Hall SE1 7PB
Completed forms to be returned by 28 March, 1975

LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
District 6

W. R. TUSON COLLEGE, PRESTON
Principal, A. L. Davies, B.Sc., M.Inst.P.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of LIBRARIAN. Candidates should be Chartered Librarians and have had experience in the organization of a library service.
Salary scale: A.P. IV, £2,607 to £2,880, plus threshold payment.
Post superannuable and subject to medical clearance. Point on scale dependent on qualifications and experience.
Application forms and further details from and returnable to Chief Administrative Officer, Trinity Annexe, Great Shaw Street, Preston, by March 27, 1975.

BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON
BRANCH LIBRARIAN
MOBILE LIBRARIAN
LIBRARIAN IN CHARGE of work with children (Branches).
APPLICATIONS are invited from CHARTERED LIBRARIANS or those who have completed the appropriate examinations.
Salary on Librarians' Scale £1,536 to £2,538 per annum plus threshold payments.
Applications with names of two referees to Chief Librarian, Central Library, Snow Hill, Wolverhampton, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

PUBLIC & UNIVERSITY

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON LIBRARY

wishes to appoint a professionally qualified librarian as a CATALOGUER on a half-time basis. Hours by arrangement. The post will be in the grade of Senior Library Assistant (salary pro rata on scale £2,363 to £3,758 including London Weighting and threshold payments).
Further particulars and application forms from the Librarian, (TLS), King's College, London, Strand, WC2R 2LS, to whom applications should be returned as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

ARTS COUNCIL FELLOWSHIP IN CREATIVE WRITING

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified applicants for a Fellowship in Creative Writing sponsored by the Arts Council of Great Britain. The appointment, which will be for one year from 1st October, 1975, will carry a stipend of up to £3,500, and will be subject to the terms and conditions of employment of University academic staff. The post is not superannuable. Preference will be given to candidates who are particularly concerned in writing for the theatre. The appointing committee will principally have regard for candidates' record and promise in creative writing. The successful candidate will be attached to the Department of English, and it is hoped that he will wish to participate in the intellectual and academic life of the University.
Further particulars and application forms from the Registrar, to whom applications should be sent by 3rd April, 1975, quoting reference TLFGW.
Informal enquiries may be made of the Head of the Department of English, Professor P. A. W. Collins.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. Applicants should have an honours degree and experience of work in a university or other library; professional qualifications will be an additional recommendation.
Salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale £2,118 to £4,896 (scale subject to confirmation), according to age, qualifications and experience (plus a standard threshold payment of £229.68 per annum). Membership of the appropriate university superannuation scheme is required.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (three copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 2nd April 1975. Please quote reference TLS.

THE VIENNA SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
AUSTRIA

PROFESSORSHIP IN ENGLISH AND ENGLISH CIVILIZATION

APPLICATIONS for the above POST are invited from highly qualified persons with a degree (preferably a Ph.D.) in English or linguistics and with English as their native tongue. A keen interest in economic, social and political matters and some knowledge of German are required.
Preferred age, 30 to 40. Salary negotiable (£8,000 to £11,000 per annum).
Applications should be sent to: Dr. H. Haschka, Hochschule für Welthandel, 1190 Wien, Franz-Klein-Gasse 1, Austria.

DEAKIN UNIVERSITY
Geelong, Australia

VICE-CHANCELLOR

The Interim Council of Deakin University wishes to nominate a person to take up the appointment of first Vice-Chancellor, preferably by the beginning of 1976.
The Deakin University Act of 10 December, 1974, established the University, which is to provide appropriate tertiary courses for students attending the University, by means of external programmes, to qualified persons within and outside Victoria.
The University will be based on a 100 hectare site at Waurn Ponds, 8 km. south of Geelong. It will provide study centres in Ballarat and Bendigo and other appropriate places in Victoria where students taking external studies programmes can use suitable facilities. It will absorb some or all of the functions of the Gordon Institute of Technology and the State (Teachers) College at Geelong. It is to enrol students and to offer courses not later than 1977.
The Interim Council invites persons with appropriate qualifications and experience to write under confidential cover by 15 April, 1975, to the Chairman, Mr. P. N. Thwaites, at P.O. Box 125, Geelong, 3220, Australia. The Chairman would also welcome confidential suggestions of the names of people who might be considered for the appointment.
The Interim Council may wish to offer a limited term of office to the Vice-Chancellor and will in these circumstances make appropriate retirement provisions.
Confidential inquiries for additional information should be addressed to the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS

COLLEGE OF LIBRARIANSHIP WALES
RESEARCH FELLOW

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians or Graduate Teachers with suitable experience in librarianship for a POST of RESEARCH FELLOW in the Department of Social and Management Studies. The successful candidate will be appointed for two years to undertake a research programme into resource-based learning and school library/resource centres. The research will be based at the Clwyd Education Authority at Mold.
Salary: Lecturer Grade II (£2,670 to £4,476); Senior Lecturer (£4,206 to £5,010).
Further particulars may be obtained from: The Registrar, College of Librarianship (Wales), Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, SY23 3AS (Telephone: Aberystwyth 3181).
Applications, accompanied by a full curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be sent to the Registrar by 28th March 1975.

COURSES

TEACHING ART TO THE 80 YEAR OLDS

A course for qualified ART TEACHERS interested in extending their teaching to this age group. Special attention will be given to the introduction of this type of work in geriatric departments of hospitals. Emphasis will be on the introduction of the subject with dignity and learning to create an interest in Art in elderly people who may never have had cultural opportunities before. The course will be part of the evening course programme in the Summer term with visits, teaching practice in Hospitals and a Residential Weekend.
Applicants are asked to apply before 4th April, 1975.
For further details and application forms write to the Department of Adult Studies (SP), Goldsmiths College, New Cross, SE14 6NW.

POTTERY WORKSHOP (including raku) week: 21 July-9 August, 1975. Details from the Reynolds Trust Ltd., Burleighfield House, Loudwater, High Wycombe, Bucks. Tel. (0494) 37066.

SELECTION FROM FRANKLIN SCHOOL'S Spring programme: Latin American Literature and Creolism, Understanding Virginia Woolf—Franklin School of Contemporary Studies (Ref. N), 43 Adelaide Road, London NW3. 01-722 0062. Term commences 21 April.

PAINT and MAKE on a Hebridean holiday. Brochure, Group 77E, Morasish, Isle of Mull, Argyll.

LITERARY

FINE BOOK AUCTIONS
announce
AN IMPORTANT AUCTION OF RARE AND INTERESTING BOOKS
Fine colour plate books including Ackermann's *Oxford, Cambridge and Microcosm of London*, First Editions—Modern Literature including Yeats' *Poems written in discouragement*, Natural History, Travel, Irish History, Cuala Press and Dolmen Press including *The Tain* (1 of 50 editions).
On FRIDAY, 21st MARCH, 1975 at 1.00 p.m.
at ARNOLD GREGORY LTD., M.I.A.V.I.,
4 Dublin Road, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, Ireland.
Tel.: 887308 (24 hours)
Catalogue 25p.

CHARTERED LIBRARIAN
Luton 6th Form College

We are offering an opportunity for development and exploitation of the Library and Resources Centre for a College of some [...] students.
The College, which has a national reputation, offers a wide variety of courses including 35 at 'A' level. A new Library and Resources Area is in the planning stage.
The successful candidate will be a member of the County Library Schools Service but will be responsible to the Principal of the College for the management of the Library.
The County Council operates a career grade for Librarians £2,[...]-£3,201 and first-class fringe benefits. Progression beyond [...] and £2,880 is dependent upon the level of responsibility.
If you would like some further information please ring Colin Muris, County Librarian, Bedford 56181.
Application forms from the Personnel Officer, County Hall, Bedford. Tel. Bedford 63222 Ext. 107. Closing date 28th March.

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

Assistant Librarian
£2,356-£2,677

Applications are invited from recently qualified Librarians for two vacancies of Assistant Librarians with this progressive outer London Borough Council. One post will involve work in a lending library and the other the provision of the Housebound Delivery Service.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Director of Libraries Central Library, Cecil Road, Enfield EN2 6TW. Telephone 01-366 2244, Ext 33. Please quote ref: SAL/95. Closing date for applications 27th March, 1975.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WIGAN

LIBRARIAN
£1,536-£2,538
Plus Threshold Payment

Beech Hill Library, Wigan. The Librarian will take charge of a busy modern branch with responsibility for developing the service in coordination with the Wigan Group of Libraries. You should be a Chartered Librarian or have passed Part 2 of the Library Association Examination. Salary £1,536-£2,538, plus Threshold payment of £229.36. Application forms and further details obtainable from the Chief Personnel Officer, Civic Centre, Millgate, Wigan WN1 1YD, and should be returned by 28th March. Please quote reference L 8668. Canvassing members of the Council directly or indirectly will disqualify the applicant.

HERTFORDSHIRE LIBRARY SERVICE

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY LIBRARIAN
Education and Young People's Services

Principal Officers' Range 2: £4,722-£5,277, plus threshold and local weighting allowances

The above appointment will become vacant upon the retirement on 30 May, 1975, of Miss Joan Butler, A.L.A. Over a period of twenty-seven years Miss Butler has developed Hertfordshire's library services to young people to the point where they are among the most advanced in the world; a librarian is now sought who can maintain the highest professional standards and can further promote the service through both schools and other educational agencies and through public libraries. Appropriate professional qualifications are required. For details contact Alan White, the Personnel Officer of Hertfordshire Library Service, Library Headquarters, County Hall, Hertford SG14 3EJ—telephone number Hertford 54242, ext. 5487. Applications within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

BRITISH FILM INSTITUTE
Film Study Summer School 1975
Genre: Problems and Approaches
University of Stirling, Scotland
26 July-9 August 1975
Details from:
Summer School Secretary
Educational Advisory Service
BRITISH FILM INSTITUTE
81 Dean Street, London W1V 6AA

APPOINTMENTS

AUSTRALIA

The University of Melbourne

LAW LIBRARIAN

Applicatoins are invited for the positron of Law Librarian in the Library of the University of Melbourne.

Applicants should possess a university degree, preferably in Law, and should be eligible for Associate Membership of the Library Association of Australia.

The appointee will be responsible to the University Librarian for the administration of the Law Branch Library, and be expected to liaise closely with Faculty members and recommend to the University Librarian appropriate developments in the collections, organization and services of the Law Branch Library.

A commencing salary will be offered within the range of Aust.$11,827-13,422.

Details concerning the University, the Library and conditions of appointment are available from the Library Secretary or the Staff Officer.

Applications, quoting position number 840617 and including the names of three referees able to comment on professional aspects, should be addressed to the Staff Officer, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052, Australia, by 18th April, 1975.

City of Salford

CULTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Grade A.P.3.—£2,169-£2,538

Plus threshold payment of £229 p.a.

A qualified Librarian is required at the Lending Library, Swinton Post reference number 796

SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Grade Librarians Scale—£1,536-£2,538

Plus threshold payment of £229 p.a.

A qualified Librarian is required at Ordsall District Library, Salford. Post reference number 797

These posts are permanent, superannuable and subject to medical examination.

Commencing salary will be related to experience and qualifications.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Manager, Salford Civic Centre, Chorley Road, Swinton M27 2AD to whom they should be returned by 28th March, 1975.

Please quote post reference number.

LIBRARY SERVICE

PRINCIPAL CATALOGUER

A.P.5, £3,472-£3,691 per annum (inclusive of London Weighting and Threshold Supplement)

Experienced Chartered Librarian to head cataloguing section within Bibliographic Division. Computer catalogues and charging. Key post requiring creative and responsible approach.

The Council offers assistance towards removal expenses, including legal and estate agents fees, lodging allowance and travel allowance. Interest-free loans for annual season tickets are available.

Application forms and job description from the Administration Manager, Room 905, Brent House, High Road, Wembley, Middlesex, returnable by 1st April. Telephone: 01-903 0371 (24-hour Ansafone Service). Reference number A/37 must be quoted.

London Borough of **BRENT**

LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

LIBRARIES SERVICES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced librarians for the post of

Senior Assistant in the Lending Library

Salary AP.3, £2,568-£2,919 per annum inc., plus £229.68 p.a. Threshold Payment.

Applications forms obtainable from Head of Borough Personnel Services, Town Hall, Mare Street E8 1EA, Tel. No. 986 9278 (24-hr answering service), quoting (TLS.16), returnable by 1st April, 1975.

Gloucestershire County Library

Assistant Divisional Librarian

Cheltenham

S.O.2 £3,690-£3,939 (plus threshold)

A Chartered Librarian is required for the above position which is based in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire's elegant and spacious Regency town and centre for the Cotswolds.

Duties will include a wide range of administrative and professional responsibilities for public libraries in Cheltenham and surrounding areas. Applicants should be suitably qualified and have wide public library experience. Driving ability is essential and a casual user car allowance will be given.

Full details and application forms (which should be returned by 1st April) are available from the County Librarian, Shire Hall, Quayside Wing, Gloucester GL1 2HY.

Gloucestershire County Council

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR SCOTLAND

LIBRARY TYPIST

Required for interesting position in Scientific Library. A willingness to tackle a variety of work, including typing catalogue entries and bibliographies, filing, etc., is essential.

Applicants should have typing speeds of 40 w.p.m. for a Grade I post and 30 w.p.m. for a Grade II post.

Pay: Grade I—Minimum starting wage £21.65 per week; maximum wage £28.45.

Grade II—Minimum starting wage £13.75; maximum wage £28.25.

In addition, threshold payments currently £4.40 per week plus proficiency allowances payable for appropriate qualifications.

A 42-hour, five-day week is worked, with 18 days annual leave, plus 8½ days public holidays per year

Opportunities to gain permanent pensionable employment with prospects of advancement.

Candidates should apply in writing, giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Marine Laboratory, P.O. Box 101, Victoria Road, Aberdeen AB9 8DB, not later than 4th April, 1975

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

Reader in Law

(Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited for a newly created second post of Reader in Law from 1st October, 1975, preferably from those with previous university teaching experience.

Initial salary will be within the range £4,707 to £5,256 per annum on the Reader scale (£4,707 to £5,976 per annum), plus Threshold payments and FSSU.

Further particulars and application forms, returnable by 11th April, 1975, are obtainable from the Establishment Section, Office of Arts & Social Studies, Arts Building, University of Sussex, BRIGHTON, BN1 9QN (Brighton 66755, ext 712, Miss Holland) quoting reference 455/5.

Assistant Librarian

An Assistant Librarian is required for the library at our Enfield site to take charge of inter-library loan requests and internal reservations.

Salary: within Librarians scale AP1/3, according to qualifications and experience: £1,869-£2,799 plus threshold payment.

Please write for an application form to: The Appointments Officer, Ref.: TLS.6/14, Middlesex Polytechnic, Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex, EN3 4SF, to whom completed forms must be returned by March 24.

Middlesex Polytechnic

Assistant Archivist

c £2500 p.a.

NAEST, The National Archive for Electrical Science and Technology, was started around 2 years ago by the Council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers to meet the need for a national information centre to preserve and record material of historical interest, and to evaluate current research findings in terms of their future potential value.

Planned developments have created a first-class opportunity for an Assistant Archivist. This is a new and important post in a unit which spans the institution's own archives as well as the challenge of NAEST.

Applicants should be graduates or equivalent with a diploma or equivalent in archive administration.

Commencing salary, which is reviewed twice yearly, is in the region of £2500 according to experience and qualifications. Benefits include 4 weeks' annual leave, good contributory pension scheme, excellent staff restaurant.

Please write for further details and application form, to:

Mrs C. Buckland, (Ref: AA/163), Personnel Officer, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL or telephone 01-240 1871

IEE

HAMPSHIRE

Stock Acquisition Librarian

£3,324-£3,573 plus Threshold Payment

A Chartered Librarian with wide experience of selection, ordering and stock control procedures required at the Headquarters of one of the largest library systems in the country. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Bibliographical Services Librarian for the satisfactory operation of discard procedures, the maintenance of book stores and general control of the stock returned from District Libraries. This post will also be responsible for the co-ordination of technical processes and by contacts with, and regular visits to, book suppliers will ensure that efficient service is maintained in respect of supply, servicing and reports.

Appointment is within the Senior Officer Grade I scale according to qualifications and experience. Reimbursement will be made towards the cost of removals up to a maximum of £500 subject to current regulations. Application forms and further particulars are available from the County Librarian, 81 North Walls, Winchester. Closing date for receipt of completed applications is 31 March 1975.

Directorate of Community Services

Libraries

Senior Assistants

(Ref. 9/3)

Salary AP2 £2,533-£2,797 inclusive

Applicants should have passed the Final Examination of the Library Association and have some experience

General Assistants

(Ref. 9/4)

Salary £1,498-£2,272 inclusive. Commencing salary according to age and experience

Vacancies exist in libraries throughout the Borough

For further details and application form write to Head of Management Services, Town Hall, Patriot Square E2 9NF or telephone 980 4831 (24-hour answering service). Please quote reference. Closing date 1st April, 1975

London Borough of TOWER HAMLETS

APPOINTMENTS

HAMPSHIRE

SCHOOLS LIBRARIAN

SOUTH EAST REGION

A.P.4 (£2538-£2880)

plus Threshold Payment

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians with considerable experience of library work with children and either a public or school library service, and a wide knowledge of children's books, for this post based at Leigh Park Library in the Havant district.

The successful applicant will be required to operate a library loan service to Primary and Secondary Schools in the region with the help of a Driver/Assistant working on a mobile library. He/she will be a member of a county-wide team of specialists under general direction of the County Children's and Schools Librarian, carrying out book selection and exploitation of stock and offering help and advice to local teachers in the running of their school libraries.

Reimbursement will be made towards the cost of removals up to a maximum inclusive total of £500, subject to current regulations.

Application forms quoting reference 0404/LS are obtainable from the County Librarian, 81 North Walls, Winchester, closing date for receipt of completed applications is 28 March, 1975.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of

Professional Assistant to the Library Advisers

The duties will consist of helping the Library Advisers in their visits to and inspections of public library services and with their other general functions in connection with public and other libraries. Some interest in or knowledge of the use of statistics would be especially welcome. The person appointed will be based on London, but a certain amount of travelling is likely to be involved.

Appropriate general experience of work in public libraries is essential. A librarian is sought who is at present employed by a public library authority which is willing to second him or her to the service of the Department for a period of two years, with a possible extension to three years. The applicant should be employed on the local government A.P.3, 4, or 5 salary scales, and would continue to receive his present salary, plus London allowance if this is not already paid.

Applicants must be Chartered Librarians, or graduates with all the qualifications needed for election as Chartered Librarians.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Miss B. C. Taylor, Department of Education and Science, Room 8/19, Elizabeth House, 39 York Road, London SE1 7PH, telephone number 01-928 9222, extension 2237. Closing date for the receipt of applications is 8 April, 1975.

Cumbria County Council

Archives

Senior Archivist

Salary will be in Scale £2,538 to £3,201 (plus threshold payments, currently £229.68)

To be responsible to the County Archivist for the organization and control of modern records and to assist, when necessary, in the general organization and administration of the Record Office at Carlisle. Applicants must have an honours degree, preferably in Modern History, a diploma in Archive Administration, some experience of modern records management, and at least three years' experience of general Record Office work. Appointment within the scale according to qualifications and experience.

Application forms, returnable within fourteen days of this advertisement, from the County Archivist, The Record Office, The Castle, Carlisle.

Closing date 24th March, 1975.

Universiteit van Amsterdam

La Facultad de Letras vuelve a sacar a concurso la provisión, a la mayor brevedad posible, del cargo de Catedrático numerario de

LENGUA Y LITERATURA ESPAÑOLAS

Dicho catedrático estará encargado de la dirección del Departamento de español, siendo su misión la enseñanza y la investigación científica, así como las tareas de organización y administración inherentes a la actual estructura universitaria holandesa, lo cual implica, según las leyes vigentes, la participación del personal docente y administrativo y de los estudiantes en la dirección y la organización del Departamento.

La dotación actual es de unas veinte personas, y el número de estudiantes asciende a más de trescientos.

Si requiere que el interesado esté dispuesto a desempeñar el cargo por un período de prolongada duración y que, en caso de no ser de habla holandesa, se comprometa a aprender el holandés en un plazo que se considere razonable.

Se ruega a quienes se consideren capacitados para el desempeño de dicha función (aptitudes científicas, didácticas y organizadoras), así como a aquellos que puedan indicar la persona idónea, se dirijan, aduciendo méritos - dentro de quince días contando desde la fecha en que se publique esta comunicación - a la Commissie Ordinariaat Spaanse Taal- en Letterkunde, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 16, Amsterdam-C, Holanda.

Librarian/ Administrative Officer

for the Multi-Disciplinary Education Centre, Warley Hospital, Brentwood, Essex, to have overall administrative responsibility for the organisation and provision of an efficient Library service.

The Centre is a new project and will be used for a variety of training and educational purposes, including conferences, courses, induction programmes and the successful candidate will have wide scope for development in the content and structure of the post.

Salary, inclusive of Threshold Provision and London Weighting, will be in the range £2,536-£3,217 dependent on qualifications and experience.

For an application form and job description, please write or phone: Tony Weight, Unit Personnel Officer, Warley Hospital, Brentwood, Essex. Tel: Brentwood 213241, Ext. 97.

HAVERING HEALTH DISTRICT ...way ahead

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

A vacancy exists for a

Conservation Officer

in the Dept. of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books, Reference Division, Great Russell St., London, W.C.1.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Candidates must have experience and training in the conservation of manuscripts or printed books. A knowledge of oriental documents would be an advantage. A Certificate of Archival Conservation or equivalent qualification would be a further recommendation. The post would be filled at Assistant Conservation Officer or Conservation Officer level, according to age, qualifications and experience.

SALARY

£1,871 to £2,675 per annum according to age and experience plus £229.68 per annum cost of living allowance plus £410 per annum Inner London Weighting.

For further details and application form please contact Mr. D. Corr, British Library, Central Administration, Shenston House, 61, Chapel St., London, W1V 4BH.

Closing date for completed application forms: 8/4/75.

LIBRARIANS

in Government Departments

There are vacancies in the following Government Departments for candidates with professional qualifications and some practical experience.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Library, Tolworth, Surrey (part-time post).

Ministry of Defence
Admiralty Underwater Weapons Establishment Portland, Dorset.
Aeronautical Research Council, Teddington Middx.
Atomic Weapons Research Establishment Aldermaston, Berks.
Institute of Army Education, London, N7
Main Libraries, Central London (2 posts)
Military Vehicle and Engineering Establishment, Christchurch, Hants.
Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford.

Department of Health and Social Security
Hospital Building Library, Euston Tower, London, NW1.
Main Library, Alexander Fleming House, London, SE1.

Department of Industry
Headquarters Library Services, Central London (4 posts).

Scottish Office
Branch Libraries, Edinburgh (2 posts).
Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Welsh Office
Library, Cardiff.

Further vacancies may arise in these and other Departments.

SALARY (Inner London): Around £2,300 to £3,420; less elsewhere. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Pro-rata for part-time appointment. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 9 April, 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222, ext. 500 (or, for 24-hour answering service, LONDON 01-839 1992). Please quote G(B)624/2.

SCIENCE REFERENCE LIBRARY

Research Assistants

There are 5 posts, based in London, in the following areas of the British Library.

Cataloguing (2 posts)
. . . involving the cataloguing of scientific books and periodicals in English and other European languages. Successful candidates will be trained to take part in a new computer-based cataloguing system.
Candidates must have a degree, or equivalent qualification, preferably in a modern foreign European language or in librarianship.

Acquisitions (2 posts)
. . . one post is concerned primarily with periodicals acquisition, and the other with book acquisition (especially by copyright deposit). Both posts are at RAI level and carry management responsibility for junior staff.
Candidates, aged at least 28, must have a degree or an equivalent qualification. They must also have had previous library experience, preferably in acquisitions work.

Selection and Classification (1 post)
. . . for duties which include the selection of appropriate new books, periodicals, microforms and magnetic tapes in specialist subject areas; and the classification of relevant literature. Opportunity to undertake occasional research projects.
Candidates must have a degree, or equivalent qualification, in a physical science, engineering or technology.

Appointment will be as Research Assistant Grade I or Research Assistant Grade II (unless otherwise stated above) according to age, qualifications and experience.
SALARIES: RA I £3,100-£4,000; RA II £2,230-£3,300. Starting salary may be above the minima. Non-contributory pension scheme.
For full details and an application form (to be returned by 9 April, 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222, ext. 500 (or, for 24-hour answering service, LONDON 01-839 1992). Please quote G(B)382.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

LIBRARY ASSISTANT/ CATALOGUE TYPIST

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales require a Library Assistant for Catalogue typing secretarial and general duties.

Good salary plus L.V.s (75p per week). 5-day week. 9.30 am-5 pm.

Please apply in writing to:

MRS. M. WARE,
Chartered Accountants Hall,
Moorgate Place, E.C.2.